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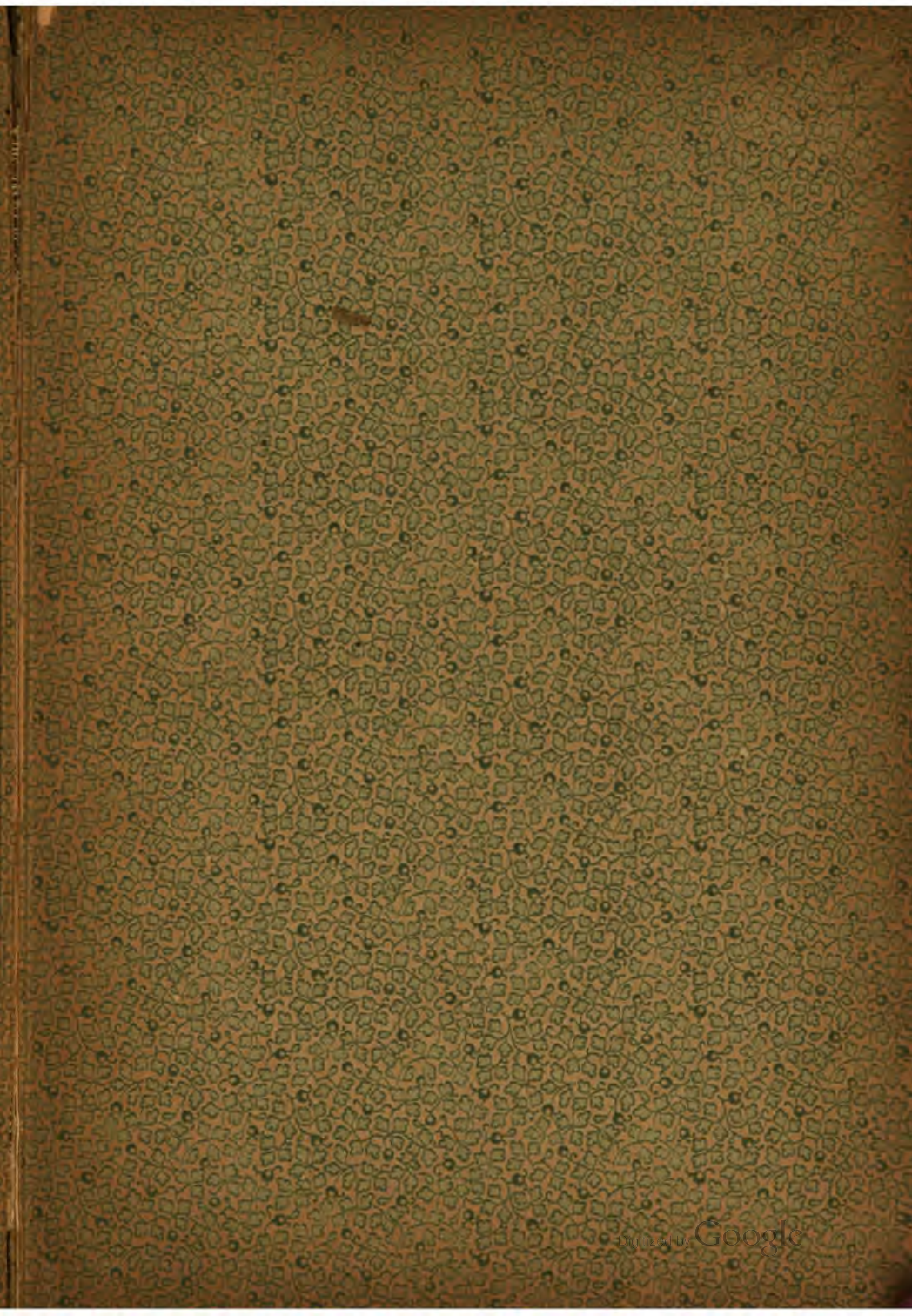
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NINETEENTH SKETCHES OF CENTURY



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A FEW
INTERNATIONAL
HISTORICAL SKETCHES
OF
Internal Administration.

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PREFACE.

To all well wishers of the human race, scattered, isolated, and in the minority, though they may be—but more especially to those well wishers of the practical utility order; the humanitarian who is also the utilitarian; whose sympathies are of the active kind; who would like to see abuses removed, corruption and fraud swept away, and a policy of honesty and integrity prevail in the best interests of humanity and advancement generally. To all such this work is dedicated.

WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS.

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FALSEHOOD MAKING OFF DECKED OUT IN TRUTH'S CLOTHES.

CHAPTER I.

INTERNATIONAL.

The ancient legend tells us that Falsehood met Truth one fine day, and after a chat, they agreed to bathe, and after being some time in the water, Falsehood got out,

Dress'd herself out in Truth's array
And 'cross the meadows tripped away.

And that ever since Falsehood has got herself up to deceive by all sorts of devices, imitations, deceptions and frauds, affec-

tations and shams, and in which she parades, with the object of misleading and deceiving. We see around us in every country proofs of the correctness of the above assertion.

In attempting to cope with evil enthroned, to combat injustices intrenched, to strive and wrestle with wrongs sanctioned and fortified. To fight against overbearing iniquities deep-rooted, and somewhat sanctified by long usage, leagued together, against the weak and helpless.

The would-be reformer and improver is met with the advice of timid and inconsistent, but often well-meaning people, to effect his reforms and improvements, legally, constitutionally ; that is to say, in accordance with the law of the land, where the reformer wishes to bring about reforms.

In this work we therefore propose to show a few international legal ways. The ways that are in accordance with the law, correct ways, just and proper, ways in accord with the constitution in force at the time, modes carried out by order of the Government, with the aid and assistance of legal authority, or with its connivance, and therefore its sanction ; and according to some people, the ways that being lawful are therefore right.

CONTENT.

Be not content. Contentment means inaction :

The glowing soul seeks on its upward quest ;
Satiety is twin to satisfaction ;

All great achievements spring from life's unrest.

The tiny roots, deep in the dark mould hiding,

Would never bless the earth with leaf and flower
Were not an inborn restlessness abiding

In seed and germ to stir them with its power.

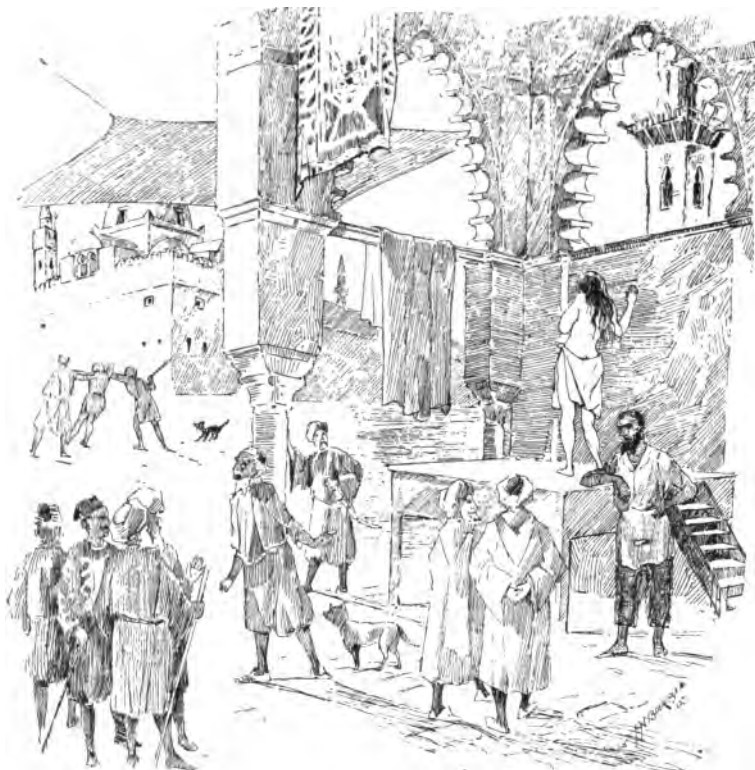
Were man contented with his lot forever,

He had not sought strange seas with sails unfurled ;
And the vast wonders of our shores had never
Dawned on the gaze of an admiring world.

Prize what is yours, but be not quite contented ;
There is a healthful restlessness of soul
By which a mighty power is augmented
In urging men to reach a higher goal.

So when the restless impulse rises, driving
Your calm content before it, do not grieve :
It is the upward reaching and the striving,
Of the God in you, to achieve, achieve.

—E. W. W.



SLAVE MARKET, CONSTANTINOPLE. A CHRISTIAN GIRL ON THE
STAND BEING OFFERED FOR SALE.

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CHAPTER II.

TURKISH INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Females were generally offered for sale on the stand nude and often manacled. The girl being offered is a Bulgarian, and she has been seized by Mohammedans close to her own door, in her native village. Gagged and bound, she is sent to Constantinople for sale to the highest bidder, her kidnappers

arranging to receive whatever price she may bring, less commission on her sale and expenses connected therewith. She is broken-hearted at being torn from her home, relatives and friends; for even a poor, down-trodden, poverty-stricken Christian girl such as she has human feelings, and in addition to knowing that she will never see or hear of her own people again, she knows that her fate is to be sold to the highest bidder, and then to be removed to some harem, whose owner is a Mohammedan and despises all women, but more especially Christian women, and that her life in the harem will be a ceaseless wretchedness, floggings, kicks and curses, unless she puts on a gayety and cheerfulness that she is a total stranger to. When some evenings or nights she is alone she gives away to grief, anguish and despair, until after a lapse of time (the length of which varies according to disposition and character), she finds that her tears and prayers avail her nothing as regards her liberation, and she becomes more resigned to her lot.

A somewhat similar fate has been the lot of hundreds of thousands before she was born, and of many thousands during her own time, some few of whom she had personally known.

Let us now go back to this girl's native village in Bulgaria, to her parents, though at the lowest verge of poverty (resulting not from drink, laziness or improvidence on their part, but from the greed, exactions and robbery by the Turkish officials). Their girl has gone they know not where, but they know and feel quite sure she has been stolen away by the Turks, to be sold into the worst kind of slavery. Some few neighbors, Bulgarians, call at their home to condole with them, and weep and pray with them. It is to the Christians in Turkey the old story, the weak outraged by the strong, and no redress, no justice, no restriction; robbed, cuffed, cursed and spat upon ceaselessly through the centuries of Turkish occupation of parts of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Public sales of slaves at Constantinople in 1890 were not



BIVOUAC OF TURKISH TROOPS COMMITTING OUTRAGES AND
MASSACRES.

what they used to be, but private sales and exchange of slaves by the Turkish officials in different parts of the country go on quietly, although some of the foreign consuls in Turkey try to expose these transactions in hope thereby to check slavery, but much is still done in a quiet way.

Young girls are sent at particular times in the year as presents to the Sultan at Constantinople from Pashas in charge of provinces or other distant posts, as a kind of remembrance gifts to keep his Majesty in mind of his trusty servant at a distant post.

The above illustration represents a party of Turkish troops

in Bulgaria in 1877, who were committing atrocities on the Christian inhabitants of that province.

In each and all of the Christian towns and villages throughout the Turkish empire are a few Mohammedans who have been given by the Government properties of former Christians, said former owners having been killed, or sold into slavery. These people are in charge of the town or village as headmen, etc., no Christian on any account being put in authority. Should a few Christians meet at the house of any one of their number, it is reported as a conspiracy hatching, to headquarters of the province or to Constantinople, and is made a thin excuse for Turkish police and irregular troops being sent up to assist the local authorities in stamping out the conspiracy. The men are often separated from the women. The women are outraged repeatedly and all tortured; all ages and both sexes are then murdered, by hanging, or having their throats cut. At other times the men only may be tortured, then murdered. The women are stripped and outraged, then driven away nude, often to perish of cold and hunger. The plunderers keep such articles of their clothing that they think of any value; the remainder is thrown in a heap and burned.

Whatever the slain possessed becomes the property of their human butchers. When Christians of adjoining villages hear of the outrage there is no appeal made, as there is no law for the Christians, tears and silent prayers being their only refuge, with the usual curses and contempt for the Christian dogs from the Turks.

It has been said of most countries that

"The poor are getting poorer
And the rich richer
At the expense of the poor."

The Christian provinces of Turkey fully bear this statement out, where the Christians have for a period of about four hundred years suffered wholesale murders, endless robberies, out-

rages to the females, ceaseless abuses, cursed, spat upon, and lied about for being Christian dogs.

The wise man said to his son, "Look around and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." Some of the older heads among the Turks, who had themselves been personally engaged in robbing, outraging, torturing and murdering Christians, afterward advised the younger and more impulsive of their co-religionists not to murder the Christians completely off, nor to annihilate them ; not out of any consideration for the Christians, oh, no ! but they said, if you kill the Christians off what will the Faithful do for slaves ?

But the Turks have a saying, when on a murdering expedition, "Loot and women for those who live ; Paradise for those who die." The atrocities that have been inflicted on the Christians by the Turks the pen cannot convey any idea of, nor tongue describe it ; but what has been enacted in Bulgaria is but the continuation of what has been going on for centuries among the Christians under the Turks.

A number of Russians, being of the same race as the Bulgarians, viz., Slavs, as peddlers, had been traveling about in Bulgaria, as was their custom, and had been for years previously, the peasantry told their tales of oppression to sympathetic Russian ears. Some of these Russians talked indiscreetly and advised the Bulgarians to rise against their tyrants, with the result that the local Mohammedans, smelling plunder ahead, telegraphed to Constantinople of the uprising that would take place unless it was nipped at once, with the result that thousands of troops and police were poured into that province, in 1877. Then took place outragings, torturings, hangings, shootings, throat cuttings, mutilatings, that were so horrible, sickening and revolting that newspaper correspondents and foreign consuls would not state for newspaper publication what had taken place, but briefly stated that sixty-five small towns and villages had been looted and afterwards burned, the

inhabitants, to the number of over thirty thousand, outraged, tortured, and then butchered.

The Christian world was shocked, but very few took any action to help the few unfortunates left at the end of this desolation and butchery. The Mohammedans laughed, and the leaders of these revolting and inhuman cruelties were honored and decorated. Trained and armed troops were sent against unarmed, inoffensive people, men, women and children. The cowardice of the whole transaction is revolting. The Mohammedan religious formality teaches that the more Christians a good Mohammedan can kill, the better position he will occupy in the life after death in Paradise.

To that which has taken place in Bulgaria in 1877 much similar events have been going on for four hundred years in different parts of the Turkish empire, Greece, Roumelia, Crete, Montenegro, Syria, Roumania, Macedonia, Armenia, Servia, Albania ; and in fact each and all of the Christian isles, provinces and towns that the detested Turk has conquered, have felt his oppressive rule and yoke to be intolerable.

Whole districts that were at one time smiling and maintained a considerable population are now depopulated and desolate wastes.

THE FATE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF SCIO.

This island, with its one hundred thousand Greek inhabitants, who were noted for their industry, was given over to the fiendish Turks to ravage, plunder, murder and burn for a period of three months, beginning April, 1822, and such horrors committed on these inoffensive people that are unspeakable and indescribable ; but, briefly told, fifty-five thousand people were butchered and forty thousand others sold into the vilest of slavery. These people had committed no offense. Their crime was in being Christians ; therefore execrated by the Turk.



BURNING A DEFAULTING TAXPAYER, ARMENIAN CHRISTIAN, IN
ASIATIC TURKEY.

The illustration represents an Armenian Christian being publicly burnt. The offense of this man was, that he had not paid his taxes, which he said he could not pay, as his property would not produce so much. The Turkish officials said he would not pay and therefore they would make an example of him, and publicly burn him alive, as a warning to others, which threat they carried out.

During the war between Servia and Turkey, about 1863, the Turks had captured a Servian town. There were but a few of the inhabitants remaining in the town, and these were non-combatants. A young woman, resident of this town, and one of the inhabitants still in the town, had worked a banner for a

local company of volunteers. After the place had fallen into the hands of the Turks, the Turkish leader sent for this girl, had her stripped in public and repeatedly outraged, and afterwards kept a prisoner. The following day her hands were tied behind her, one end of a rope was then fastened to her hands, and the other end secured to the saddle of a cavalry soldier, two of whom formed her guard and escort. The girl walked in front of the horses on which the soldiers rode. They traveled along hot, dry, dusty roads, passing through numerous villages on their journey. The Mohammedan inhabitants of each village turned out and jeered and insulted this girl and spat upon her, and she was again repeatedly outraged, insulted and humiliated. The prisoner and her escort ultimately reached their destination, the prison at Phillipopolis, the girl shattered in health, broken-hearted and longing for death. At the towns and villages through which they passed on the journey she had gone down on her knees repeatedly, surrounded by a jeering crowd, and begged and implored of her escort to kill her and put her at once out of her misery. They but laughed at her. This girl was released from prison soon after her arrival there, through the intercession of a foreign consul stationed in the city of Phillipopolis.

There is a rule in force in Turkey that no Christian farmer is on any account to harvest his crop, no matter what it may be, whether grapes, almonds, wheat, flowers or other produce, without permission from the authorities. When the crop is ready to harvest the Pasha of the district visits and values the crops and states what amount is to be paid to the Government. This crop is valued in the interests of the Pasha and the Government, the toiler being left with barely sufficient to keep him, on the cheapest of food, which is all he gets for his toil and labor. Taxes must always be paid a year in advance.

The Christian's life, liberty and property is at the disposal of the Pasha of his district, who can and often does seize his children and send them to be sold as slaves, keeping whatever money they bring for himself.



SERVIAN GIRL, CAPTIVE IN TURKISH HANDS. ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SCENES EN ROUTE TO PRISON.

Although there are more Christian inhabitants in Turkey than there are Mohammedans, the Christians have nothing whatever to do with the governing. The Turks do the governing, and very cruel and oppressive it is. The Christians are the toilers, workers and producers for their exacting masters.

Although the life of the Christian is held so light, that of their oppressors, the Turks, is sacred. Any Christian known to strike a Turk, death was the punishment. Cases have happened where a small Mohammedan boy would throw mud or stones at a Christian, and call him vile names. Christians have so far forgotten themselves as to box the boy's ears, with

the result that it is made out and represented as an outrage by a Christian dog on one of the Faithful, and this Christian would be seized and put to death.

A case happened of a Christian woman. A Turk had purchased her. Her master being out one day, another Turk made proposals to her, which she declined. He then tried to force her; she resisted; in the struggle he got hurt, which was represented by the fanatics as an outrage by a Christian. The woman was seized and put to death with but little or no formality or ceremony, merely repeated to the Turkish Pasha, the prisoner brought before him at once, the complainant's statement heard, and the offender sent to instant execution.

Foreigners who have lived in Turkey bear out the statement that the tales told by Mohammedans about Christians bear about the proportions of a grain of truth to a ton of lies, and that their statements are utterly untrustworthy.

The case of the Janissaries, who were mostly Christians (officered by Mohammedans), forced into the military service of Turkey: It was rumored that there was a conspiracy among them and that they were about to mutiny, which may have been quite true. These men were either killed or drowned to the number of over fifty thousand.

THE BATTLE OF VIENNA.

At the battle of Vienna the Turks were defeated and lost their camp and baggage. After the battle was over two hundred thousand women were released from the Turkish camp, where they had been held as prisoners. Their condition was bad enough, but it would have been much worse had they not been rescued.

Had the Turks but the slightest shadow of a suspicion that they would be defeated in the coming battle, these unfortunate and enforced concubines would have been butchered previous to the fight without the slightest compunction as regards the

feelings of the prisoners. Of course, the Turks would deplore the loss of the plunder and pleasure, but the total destruction of the same was preferred rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Christian dogs.

The battle of Vienna did not take place during the Nineteenth Century.

During the Greek war of Independence the atrocities committed by the Turks equaled the work of fiends, and were committed chiefly on inoffensive people, sparing neither age nor sex.

Tales somewhat similar to the above are endless. As a proof of what has been going on among the Christians in Turkey, when the Turks invaded Europe, about four hundred years ago, Bulgaria had about forty millions of inhabitants. At the end of four hundred years Bulgaria has about four millions of inhabitants. Yet the Bulgarians have married in a few cases, and had children. This great decrease in numbers, when they should have increased, tells its own tale of wholesale murders, death, destruction, and resulting desolation.

LONG SUFFERING.

It has been said of the Christians in Turkey that if tears and prayers could have availed to save them, they would have been saved centuries ago.

Under such a rotten Government as that of Turkey brigandage abounded, as might be expected, the brigands having the greatest contempt for the Government and its ways.

Thousands of martyrs and heroes have gone down in the Christian provinces under Turkish misrule.

History tells us that Tamerlane the Tartar caused thousands of Christians, the inhabitants of Smyrna, to be butchered, their heads cut off, and then built up with mortar, forming a wall or mound.

The Turks have built many such walls.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

LIMIT.

There is a time—and patience marks the date
For long bearing clemency to wait;
That hour elapsed, the unjust blot
Is punished, and down comes the thunderbolt.

NOTICE.

THIS PICTURE IS SO HIDEOUS
THAT IT HAS BEEN PURPOSELY OMITTED OUT
OF CONSIDERATION TO THE
READER.

WALL OR MOUND BUILT OF HUMAN HEADS—HEADS OF SERVIAN,
BOTH SEXES, AND ALL AGES; WORK OF THE
TURK IN THE SIXTIES.

DON'T STOP AT THE STATION DESPAIR.

We must trust the conductor most surely,
Why millions and millions before
Have made the journey securely,
And come to that ultimate shore.
And we—we will reach it in season,
And oh, what a welcome is there;
Reflect, then, how out of all reason
To stop at the Station Despair.

Ay, midnights and many a potion
 Of little black water have we,
 As we journey from ocean to ocean,
 From sea unto ultimate sea ;
 To that deep sea of seas, and all silence
 Of passion, concern and of care,
 That vast sea of Eden-set islands,
 Don't stop at the Station Despair.

Go forward whatever may follow,
 Go forward, friend, led or alone,
 Ah! me, to leap off to some hollow
 Or fen, in the night and unknown.
 Leap off like a thief, try to hide you
 From angels, all waiting you there ;
 Go forward! whatever betide you
 Don't stop at the Station Despair.

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Christians in Turkey are victims of and martyrs to lawlessness.



EXECUTION OF NIHILISTS.

CHAPTER III.

RUSSIAN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

The average Russian is acknowledged by all disinterested travelers who have traveled in Russia, and by foreign consuls who have resided among the people for years, to be brave,

honest, generous, and a good tempered and easily governed people. Of course they have their failings (all nationalities have) ; they are somewhat superstitious, which is the result of ignorance. The Government officials keep the people as ignorant as they can, for the officials argue that an ignorant people are much more easily governed and controlled than an educated people are. In Russia it is as elsewhere : a small number of people that produce the would-be reformers and improvers. It is the people who know and see how the mass of their countrymen are oppressed by the tyranny of the official class and petty government officers, who blackmail some and terrorize others by their over-officious proceedings, so that these officials by their very actions have forced into life and growth many would-be reformers.

The Government supervision and censorship, with consequent meddle and punishment, is intolerable to the more enlightened and sympathetic, consequently secret formation of societies to effect improvements and changes. The official classes object to changes. The world to them is a pleasant, easy world, and a sure thing as regards their salary. Therefore the would-be reformers are crushed without the least mercy being shown them, as there are numerous proofs of in execution of political offenders, for that very elastic offense known as treason. Numbers have within recent years been executed and thousands transported to Siberia, with its attendant horrors not only on the road, but also in the mines and other employments in Siberia that the convicts are put to under cruel and overbearing task-masters.

A TRUE STORY OF A HEROINE.

The popular idea of a Nihilist is that he is a ferocious ruffian, ready for rapine and thirsting for blood, hating restraint and loathing the law. The essayist reminds us that the Nihilist is often a woman, and a woman of a very noble order of mind and

spirit. There is a picture of one who stood in the front rank, as an anarchist. She was girlhood personified. Notwithstanding her twenty-six years, she seemed scarcely eighteen. A small, slender, and very graceful figure, and a voice as charming, silvery and sympathetic as could be, heightened this illusion. It became almost a certainty when she began to laugh, which very often happened. She had the ready laugh of a girl, and laughed with so much heartiness, and so unaffectedly, that she really seemed a young lass of sixteen. She gave little thought to her appearance. She dressed in the most modest manner, and perhaps did not even know what dress or ornament was becoming or unbecoming. But she had a passion for neatness, and in this way was as punctilious as a Swiss girl.

She was very fond of children, and was an excellent school-mistress. There was, however, another office that she filled even better, that of nurse. When any of her friends fell ill, Sophia was the first to offer herself for this difficult duty, and she performed that duty with such gentleness, cheerfulness and patience that she won the hearts of her patients for all time.

Yet this woman with such an innocent appearance, and with such a sweet and affectionate disposition, was one of the most dreaded members of the Terrorist party. This gracious woman perished in a horrible gallows butchery in Russia a few years ago.

PATIENCE.

To feel the torture of delay,
 The agony of hope deferred ;
 To labor still from day to day,
 The prize unwon, the prayer unheard ;
 And still to hope and strive and wait
 The due reward of fortune's kiss ;
 This is to almost conquer fate,
 This is to learn what patience is.

Despair not! though the clouds are dark,
 And storm and danger veil the sky;
 Let faith and courage guide thy barque,
 The storm will pass, the port is nigh.

Be patient, and the tide will turn,
 Shadows will flee before the sun;
 These are the hopes that live and burn
 To light us till our work is done.

ANOTHER PATRIOT AND HEROINE.

Sophie Gunsberg, who before her condemnation to life imprisonment, took an active part in the advocacy of the Nihilist propaganda, had committed suicide in prison by opening her throat with a pair of scissors. This young lady was condemned to death, owing to her connection with the Nihilists, who were sentenced some few years ago. But the Czar, exercising his prerogative, commuted her sentence to hard labor for life in a Russian State prison, instead of execution, which was a very doubtful commutation of punishment.

The sufferings which political prisoners have to pass through who are condemned to such dungeons as the Troubetzkoi Ravelin are apparent to all students of Russia's internal administration.

Sophie Gunsberg, it appears, was in secret communication with some person connected with the Nihilist cause. The discovery of this fact by the prison officials would, of course, lead to the unhappy woman being mercilessly tormented until she divulged the name of her correspondent; and lest in a moment of weakness she should betray her friend, this poor woman ended her sufferings by committing suicide in the horrible manner stated.

REQUIEM.

Let her rest; the weary night
 Never brought her dreams like this;
 Let her sleep; the morning light
 Shall not wake her from her bliss.



FLOGGING WITH THE KNOT.

Glad was she to end the fight;
Death hath conquered with a kiss.
Tired eyes need watch no more;
Flagging feet, the race is run;
Hands that heavy burdens bore,
Set them down, the day is done;
Heart, be still—through anguish sore,
Everlasting peace is won.

The above illustration shows a prisoner being flogged with the knout. Persons have been flogged most cruelly for very

slight offences. Women and children have also been flogged in addition to men. Persons have often been known to die of excessive floggings.

A year or two ago a terrible act of brutality was perpetrated by the Russian authorities at Warsaw which caused great indignation throughout Poland. As usual, the facts have come out little by little and considerably after date. One morning the daughter of General Pouzereff, who is but a child, was playing with a ball in the Saxe Gardens at Warsaw. She chanced to meet a boy named Winter, and struck him with her ball. The boy, who was only ten years old, seized the ball and threw it back, probably with some violence. Thereupon the servant in charge rushed forward, caught the boy, Winter, and began to beat him. The boy, however, resisted, hit back at the servant, and called her names, which showed that he was a Pole and had been taught to look with contempt upon the Russians. The servant now called for the police, and the boy was taken and locked up all night. A full report of the incident was drawn up and sent to the Governor General of the province, General Gourko. On the morrow General Gourko replied that the boy must be flogged and should receive twenty-five lashes. According to the law corporal punishment can only be administered to children by their parents, but Winter's father was dead. The police, therefore, should have applied to the boy's mother. They preferred seeking out Mr. Olchefski, the boy's tutor or guardian. They told Mr. Olchefski that if he did not carry out the sentence they would close his business house, a café and confectionery shop. The tutor fearing that he would lose his means of livelihood reluctantly consented. The preparations were then made in due form. In accordance with the law the prison doctor was called in, then the boy was brought from his cell, stripped, and the flogging began. At the seventh stroke he fainted, and the doctor interfering, said it would be dangerous to inflict such violent punishment. The boy was of a highly nervous disposition, and

the doctor could not answer for his life if such torture was continued.

Mr. Olchefski, also, was horror stricken at the effects the blows had produced. He angrily threw the whip away and said the police might close his café and ruin him if they chose, but nothing would persuade him to finish the flogging. Finding that both doctor and tutor remained obdurate, the police and prison authorities sent a dispatch to the Governor General asking for instructions and relating all that had occurred. It will scarcely be credited that General Gourko, the hero of the Balkan Pass, at once telegraphed back that the flogging was to be finished. The police, therefore, the tutor persisting in his refusal to act, had to give the unfortunate boy the remaining eighteen blows so as to complete the sentence. Insensible, covered with blood, his flesh torn from his back, and in a state of violent convulsions, this young boy was brought back to his mother. The unhappy woman had all this time been kept in ignorance as to the fate of her son, and the shock that his return in such a condition must have produced upon her feelings may well be imagined. Such cruelty as this perpetrated for so trivial a reason on a very young child has naturally greatly exasperated the Polish inhabitants of Warsaw.

A terrible tale of Russian injustice and oppression is told by a man named Ivan Ilnitzki. This man has returned to Berlin from Copenhagen. Ilnitzki, who alleges that he is a victim of the cupidity of Russian officials, went to the Danish capital in order to present a petition to the Czar, who was at that time in Denmark on a visit to the Danish royal family. Ilnitzki succeeded in handing his petition to the Czar in person, but was subsequently expelled from Denmark without having received any reply. The story he relates, and which has procured for him a good deal of sympathy, is that a number of years ago he was persuaded to leave Bulgaria by General Kautbars, the Russian envoy, the inducement held out to him being that if he went to Russia his abilities and technical

knowledge, assisted by the General's influence, would enable him to make his fortune. Ilnitzki states that he settled in Kiev, where he obtained an appointment in the office of a civil engineer. Some time afterwards he was induced to erect works on a valuable mining property belonging to Colonel Ruban, Secretary to the Governor, who, together with the Prefect of Police and another official, formed a syndicate to work the property. Ilnitzki was to have ten per cent. of the profits for managing the concern. Under his control the undertaking became so flourishing that in 1886 his own share of the profits amounted to over thirty thousand roubles. The officials now wished to buy him out, and when Ilnitzki refused to fall in with the proposal the Prefect of Police made out an extradition order against him. Ilnitzki complained to Governor Drenteln, but without any result. On his return home he found that his books and documents had been seized by the police, and was horrified to discover the body of an old aunt, who had lived with him, and who had resisted the seizure of his property, lying lifeless on the ground in a pool of blood. Since that time it has been the constant aim of Ilnitzki's life to obtain justice.

During his endeavors to do so he has been subjected to all manner of persecution, and has been frequently imprisoned and accused of various crimes.

As showing how people, especially an ignorant people, are at the mercy of corrupt officials, we bring the following under the notice of the reader. A serious police scandal is reported from Warsaw. General Brock, the Chief of the Gendarmerie, gave orders that domiciliary visits should be made by the secret police in the students' quarters, fixing the hours at which the visits should be made. An hour before the appointed time, however, the general himself went to some of the houses designated and had searches made, but found nothing. He then awaited the police agents, and on their arrival he had them searched, with the result that their pockets were found to be



OFFICIALS TAKING BRIBES.

filled with seditious proclamations, which it was evidently intended to leave about the students' rooms, for the purpose of making up a case against them. The General naturally charged the police with having acted the parts of agents provateurs, and as the facts have become public great excitement has been created. The Governor-General has left for St. Petersburg to try and smooth away this compromising circumstance.

As an example of military injustice: Some time ago a statement went through the press that General Gourko had had shot for the murder of a sergeant three volunteers, who,

as it turned out later, were innocent. The "Kreuzzeitung" now gives the following particulars of the matter. Three volunteers—one of them being the only son of the Moscow tea merchant and millionaire Perloff—were on their way back to the barracks, heated with wine, when they were seen by a policeman, who told them to be less noisy. Perloff struck the policeman twice with such force in the face that he dropped bleeding to the ground. The young men were immediately marched off to the police office, and thence to the Warsaw chief of gendarmes, Baron von Fredericks. On the young men begging the Baron not to make the affair public, he declared himself agreeable, on condition that the policeman be indemnified. The policeman agreed, and the matter was arranged. The young men hurried to the barracks, where, an hour before, the murder had been discovered of a sergeant, who was well known in the regiment for his severity. When the three volunteers came upon the scene, their excited appearance and the smell of wine upon them aroused suspicion, which was strengthened by the discovery of blood spots on Perloff's shirt sleeves. All three were arrested. Next morning General Gourko gave orders for them to be handed over to a court-martial. It is the custom for the Governor-General in such cases to telegraph immediately to St. Petersburg to the Minister of War, who at once pronounces sentence, so that the court-martial is nothing less than a mockery. Such was the case this time, and General Gourko received the answer, "Shoot all three."

In the meantime Mr. Perloff, senior, who had been informed of the matter by his son, telegraphed from Moscow to General Gourko begging him to postpone the court-martial for a few days, and declared himself ready to send one million roubles as bail. General Gourko paid no attention to the telegram, only remarking that Perloff was a fool. At the trial it was proven that at the time of the murder the young men were in a restaurant, but their presence there was used against them by the procurator, who argued that they must have gone

there to supply themselves with courage. When the policeman was examined he declared that no one had struck him, but that he had received his still bleeding wound by a fall while running after a thief. Perloff denied this, begged them to send for Baron von Fredericks, who knew how the policeman had received his wounds. Baron von Fredericks was at once sent for, but the messenger brought an answer that the Baron had left Warsaw for a few days on business. The sentence of death was then passed on the three. Some hours after this the sentence was confirmed by General Gourko, and the execution fixed for next morning. A priest was sent to the condemned men, who received the sacrament. From the prison the priest drove direct to General Gourko. "Your Excellency," he said, "I have just given the condemned men the last sacrament, and as their priest I consider it my sacred duty to express my full conviction that they are dying innocent." General Gourko answered: "It is not your business to decide who is innocent and who is guilty," and turned on his heel and left him. Next morning the three young men were led out and shot. While the impression caused by the sad incident was still fresh in the minds of those present at the execution, one of the common soldiers, a smith, confessed that he had murdered the sergeant. General Gourko, on hearing this, fainted.

The father of Perloff in the meanwhile heard of the death of his only son, and, driven to desperation, he wrote a detailed letter to the Czar. The impression which this letter made upon the Czar, and especially upon the Czarina, was an indescribably deep one.

"By whom am I surrounded?" said the Czar to Count Worontzoff and to General Isherewin. "What are you? And is it not your direct duty to acquaint me with all important matters; or do you perhaps wish to state that you knew nothing about it?"

The Czar at once wrote an autographic letter to Mr. Per-

will express his deep regret at the sorrowful event. The impression which this letter produced on the rich Moscow merchant, however, was not so great as expected, as Mr. Perlov is among the leading men of Moscow, so that great excitement prevailed there. The Empress lays the whole blame upon the Minister of War.

The oppressed in Russia are victims of and martyrs to bad laws.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.

When wilt Thou save the people,
 Oh 'God of Mercy' when?
 Not kings and lords, but nations,
 Not thrones and crowns, but men,
 Pleasers of Thy heart, oh, God, are they.
 Let them not pass like weeds away,
 Their heritage a sunless day;
 And save the people.

Shall crime bring crime forever—
 Strength ailing still the strong?
 Is it Thy will, oh, Father,
 That man shall toil for wrong?
 No! say Thy mountains: "No!" Thy skies,
 Thy orient sun shall brightly rise,
 And songs be heard instead of sighs;
 And save the people.



GROUP OF PEASANTRY.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

France occupies one of the best positions in Europe, with a seaboard both on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, with her rich surface soil, and rich minerals under the soil. But the greatest riches of France are her people, and especially her

peasantry, who are the backbone of the country and have proved it on many occasions. At the beginning of this century they not only supplied Napoleon with the material to form his legions, but they also provided the money to carry on his wars, as by their thrifty and frugal habits they were in a position to advance money to the Government as loans.

The peasantry also rallied around their Government at the end of the German Franco War and by their prompt advances to the Government of the day, made it possible to pay off the heavy indemnity demanded by Germany, and thereby helped to get rid of the Germans much sooner than if the indemnity had taken a longer time to pay off, with the accompanying condition of a German army of occupation to be maintained at the expense of France, until the indemnity was paid off.

The peasantry with their thrift and love of country will do almost anything for La Belle France.

The well-known love of home and country of the French people has been made use of, worked and traded upon by tricky politicians, in many instances. But the Panama Canal Lottery Bill has been one of the worst instances, this bill having passed the French Legislature, as many of the members had been bribed to vote for the bill. The result of the Parliamentary sanction to this lottery scheme, to raise money for the construction of the Panama Canal, was that the peasantry rolled up, as usual, with their money to invest on this Government approved venture. After an immense amount of money had been subscribed, it leaked out that very little was being expended in the actual construction of the canal in Central America. An investigating commission was sent out from France to the canal to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs.

When the asked-for report reached the French Government and afterward became known to the general public, the truth about the direction in which this money had gone, as it was quite clear it had not been sunk in actual work at the canal, gradually leaked out. Legislators accused each other of

taking bribes for their votes, interest and influence to get this bill passed ; accusations were so thick that it became necessary for the public prosecutor to review the facts, with the result that several members were put upon their trial, and found guilty of taking bribes, which had been paid through a Jew jobber, and were sentenced.

It came out at the trial that the bribes given were very large, so much so, that there was comparatively little money left for actual work on the canal.

Legal expenses were very heavy in this case, as is usual with law cases.

The results of this fraud and swindle were that thousands of thrifty toilers, who had put their savings in the Panama Canal Lottery bonds, were ruined, as they had sunk their all in this scheme. Many of them were old people who had been saving for years, the said savings being swept from them, as it were, in a moment, with not the slightest prospect of ever getting any of it back again.

The bribe takers had in the past made gushing speeches to the electors, and had stroked them down the right way of the grain, and had boasted of their great love for France ; but when it came to the test, the temptation, their love of France proved to be little, their love of self much. The rogue's usual proportion is one for his country and ninety-nine for himself.

The results to the two principal parties to this lottery scheme were poverty, ruin, and again hard labor to the thrifty, honest and provident.

Ill gotten gains to the impostors and rogues.

If particular attention is called to this bribe-taking by the Press, or through the grumbles of fleeced travelers, these officers try to justify themselves by saying that it is the usual thing—they all do it.

The world has witnessed the buying and selling of the Legion of Honor (a decoration much prized among the French



PUBLIC OFFICERS TAKING BRIBES.

people) and other decorations to those who had money and were willing to buy. As regards their honor, the mere fact of their buying speaks for itself, though others may wear honors that they have but scant claim to.

Result—exposures and scandals.

There are some people in France who would delight in seeing a big foreign war. There are people of this kind in every country. These kind of people have little to lose and much to gain, Europe being an armed camp, consisting of many millions of men. The war most likely would be a big one; so much the better from the human vulture's point of view. Would

there not be some grand paying Government contracts, in connection with the army, etc., and a good and sure thing be made out of it? Money that must be had could be loaned out, on excellent security and at a very high rate of interest, during the war. And at the end of the war there is the wreckage which can be bought up for a trifle; the wreckage of broken-up and desolate homes, which were once thriving, and the original owners are now under the sod—mortgages, interest of which has not been paid up during the war; unclaimed effects, the owners of which are not known; large quantities of military stores, that the war being over the Government has no use for, although they were purchased at twice their value, as the army must have them at short notice, and the ring held out for their price.

The country is fleeced to fatten such human vultures, who are generally long-tongued and loud-mouthed, and pose as friends of the country.

The ruined are most assuredly victims of bad legal conditions.

VICTOR HUGO'S CREED.

My soul drinks in its future life
 Like some green forest thrice cut down,
 Whose shoots defy the axeman's strife,
 And skyward spread a greener crown,
 While sunshine gilds my aged head,
 And bounteous earth supplies my food,
 The lamps of God their soft light shed,
 And distant worlds are understood.
 Say not my soul is but a clod,
 Resultant of my body powers;
 She plumes her wings to fly to God,
 And will not rest outside His bowers.
 The winter's snows are on my brow,
 But summer's sun more brightly glow,
 And violets, lilacs, roses, now
 Seem sweeter than long years ago.

As I approach my earthly end,
Much plainer can I hear afar
Immortal symphonies, which blend
To welcome me from star to star.

Though marvelous, it still is plain
A fairy tale, yet history;
Losing earth, a heaven we gain,
With death, win immortality.

When unto dust we go once more
We say, but one day's work is done,
We may not say our work is o'er,
For life will scarcely have begun.

The tomb is not an endless night,
It is a thoroughfare—a way
That closes in soft twilight,
And opens in eternal day.

Moved by the love of God I find
That I must work, as did Voltaire,
Who loved the world and all mankind;
But God is love! Let none despair.

Our work on earth is just begun,
Our monuments will later rise
To bathe their summits in the sun,
And shine in bright eternal skies.



BURNING A WITCH.

CHAPTER V.

BRITISH INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

History tells us of many cases where these poor friendless women were either burnt or drowned, such were the ignorant, unjust and cruel laws in force at one time.

A witch was as a rule a poor lonely old woman, whose

relatives had died, leaving her completely alone in the world. She gained her livelihood by nursing generally, or doing odd jobs, being advanced in years, and perhaps somewhat of a gossip. Leading a lonely life and having had some experience and surrounded by ignorant and superstitious people, she was always in danger of being denounced as a witch to the authorities, by younger women, generally mothers, whose child was sick, dying, or dead, and said child's illness or death was attributed to witchcraft.

The mother went to the authorities, and made complaint to them of the witch. These ignorant authorities excused themselves with the assertion that it was their business to administer the law as they found it (law tools still use this excuse). The suspected witch was arrested and lodged in jail. The day of trial came around, and she was accused in open court with having bewitched the child of Mrs. Green, of Knowlitt street, a near neighbor of hers, thereby causing said child's death. After the case had been stated against her, intermixed with twaddle and gossip, she was called upon in legal form to prove she was not a witch. This nervous and terrified woman then stated how she obtained her living, and gave the names of well-known people whom she had worked for, some of whom came forward and spoke in her favor. There were people at this time who professed to be able to prove a witch from an honest person, one of these witch testers being in court to assist the local authorities. The test consisted in thrusting pins into the suspect's legs, flow or non flow of blood being the test in this case; bleeding went to prove witchery, but there were other modes of test.

The witch was proved guilty at a public trial, after every opportunity had been given her to prove her innocence if she could do so, so her judges said. The black cap was then put on by the judge, and she was formally condemned to death by burning, which sentence was to be carried out in a few days; this dumb-stricken creature was then removed to her prison-cell,

and probably visited by some good Samaritans who did what little they could to console her. The morning fixed for her execution arrived, and she was conveyed in a cart, attended by a few guards, to some open public place either within or without the bounds of the town. As the procession passed along on its way to the stake, the crowds of idle and curious howled and jeered at her, and her guards had some difficulty in keeping rough hands off their prisoner. Until by the time she had arrived at the stake, she began to look upon these tools of the law, her escort, as her friends, because they had kept the ignorant and threatening crowds off.

This woman was taken out of the cart, chained to the stake, brushwood piled about her, the pile ignited, and the torture began. Many in the crowd howled and shouted ; a few of the more feeling wept.

Hawkers were selling their small different wares which they had carried out for that purpose, quite expecting a big crowd to do business with, and delighted to see their expectations more than realized. Games of various sorts, refreshment booths, Punch and Judy shows, negro minstrels, dancing girls, tumblers and clowns, pickpockets and rogues, all plying their different vocations, in fact a fair being held a little way from the stake, as the proprietors of the different booths knew quite well from experience of past executions, that they might depend on a big crowd, which meant a good show for business to them.

The scene is nearly over, the so-called witch is dead, the crowds are beginning to disperse, the sheriff's officers have arrested a number of offenders, some for assault, some for drunkenness, and others for pocket picking, and although the authorities have summarily disposed of one of their prisoners, viz : the witch, they are the gainers by fully two score by reason of fresh arrests. But the misnamed justice and majesty of the law, has it not been vindicated and upheld, and the Englishman's freedom shown as an object lesson to the people?

But a little more ; the ashes of the late witch, intermixed with the ashes of the brushwood, are thrown into a hole, which has been dug close to the stake, and the stake is again ready for its next victim, and did not long remain idle.

ANOTHER WEARY ONE GONE TO REST.

As a matter of fact, no witch may have been publicly executed during the Nineteenth Century, but rather in the later years of the Eighteenth. Still much superstition and ignorance and cruelty abounded in connection with so-called witchcraft at the beginning of the present century.

The game laws in force in Great Britain were a public scandal, under which many a man has been hanged for stealing a hare or a partridge. A man was caught in the act of snaring rabbits ; rabbits were in fact found in his pockets when searched at the police station, said pockets being very large, evidently intended to hold game. The wearer of the coat for a certainty was a professional poacher.

Poachers knew the penalty if captured, and therefore, as a rule, resisted capture with results of fights between the game-keepers and poachers, which often led to the parties on either side being killed. The arrested poacher in above case was tried at the Quarterly Assizes, found guilty, as the evidence was conclusive, and there was practically no defense. The solemn farce of the black cap being put on the Judge's head, and the prisoner sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead, the Judge finished up by saying, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul ;" and he might with all truth have added, "We shall have none on your body." This sentence was duly carried out at the place and date set apart for the execution, there being much of the same surroundings as at the burning of the witch ; that is to say, it was made a public holiday. After the body of this terrible criminal had hung one hour it was cut down and buried within the prison in quick-

lime ; the object of burying in lime being to have a vacancy for the next tenant as soon as possible.

Many thousands of petty offenders have been got rid of in this way, and many thousands of others were transported over the seas for trivial offenses.

Showmen, gypsies and numerous others of the wandering kind lived by attending executions and exhibiting to the crowds that always attended public shows of this kind.

One law for the rich and another for the poor. The penalty for very many petty offenses being death, it followed that executions were numerous and frequent. One of the Wesley brothers has left it on record that he attended an execution at Newgate Prison, London (where he was in the habit of visiting prisoners), one morning when twenty-four men were hung in three different batches of eight, there being but one or two serious offenders among them.

These wholesale legal murders tell of might against right.

The Church of England being a state institution, the Church rate is paid on all city, town and borough properties by a general rate known as the Church rate, levied according to valuation. Country properties pay tithes, that is to say, one-tenth of its annual producing capabilities, or supposed producing power. This tithe system always has been an outrageous imposition on Dissenters, or those who do not conform to the Church of England. But the law makes it compulsory on all to contribute, no matter of what religious denomination they may belong to ; they must support the state Church. There being some millions of Dissenters in England who pay for the support of their own different churches, schools, clergy, etc., most naturally object to pay for the maintenance of their neighbors' churches, when their neighbors are quite able to pay for their own churches, probably better able to pay than their dissenting neighbors are to pay for them.

Most unjustly has this law acted, so much so that Dissenters have at different times refused to pay tithes, with the



COLLECTING TITHES IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

result that the law has stepped in to enforce its own decrees. Riots have resulted, numbers of police have been required and troops have been called out.

At different times sheriffs' officers have seized on the property of defaulting tithe payers and sold it at public auction to the highest bidder, which was generally for a low sum, and much under its value, to satisfy these claims of the Church.

The legal expenses in connection with these sales were very heavy. Lawyers' fees, extra police, sheriffs, troops, etc., and traveling expenses of same, with other contingencies and extras. A lawyer making out his bill would make it look what he calls respectable, that is to say, high. There is still some hope for the future of England when even a few men are yet found of

principle and backbone, who, rather than pay the unjust demand of the tithes, will thus practically protest against this imposition.

The selfish, mean and cruel practice that prevailed of sending rotten and unseaworthy ships to sea that had been previously over-insured, in the hope and full expectation that they would founder at sea, and never more to be heard of, the owner after a reasonable lapse of time claiming his money on the insurance policy, was a disgrace to the British for a number of years, as the dead tell no tales.

Floggings in the navy a few years back were very frequent, and floggings were inflicted for the most trivial offenses; for instance, spitting on the deck. This punishment was most severe and brutal, men having been known to die from the effects of it, and were always under the doctor's hands for some days, perhaps weeks after the flogging took place.

Man in almost all nations in the past has done wonders of endurance, courage, self-denial, privations and deeds of daring when we remember that he is made but of flesh and blood. But history of international deeds tell us that the British naval seaman has not been excelled for those qualities which form the best side of human nature. He has his failings of course.

The reader can judge by the following bit of history how Jack has been appreciated in the past, by petty tyrants who happened to be in authority.

About the year 1865, among other ships forming the English Channel Squadron, was an ironclad ship by the name of Lord Clyde. The Channel Squadron is divided into two divisions, known as the Eastern and Western divisions. The Eastern division is attached to Portsmouth, and the Western division is attached to Plymouth, for the purpose of repairs, coaling, victualing, leave giving, etc.

After cruising about off the coasts of England, Ireland and Scotland, with an occasional call at Lisbon or Gibraltar, the

divisions repair to their respective headquarters, viz., Portsmouth or Plymouth, and the rule was to allow the ships' crews forty-eight hours leave per month, one watch or half the ship's crew being allowed on shore at a time to stretch their legs. The divisions of the squadron had separated at sea and headed for their respective headquarters, which they reached all right.

The ships remained in port some days, coaling, victualing, drawing stores from the dockyard, painting and leave giving, etc. This last was given to the crews of all the ships except the Lord Clyde, whose captain stopped the ship's company's leave because he said they had been dilatory on one occasion during the last cruise of the fleet, when the Lord Clyde was the last ship to complete some drill that the fleet were engaged in.

Coaling, etc., having been finished, the Western division put to sea, with the object of meeting the other division of the fleet off Portland the following morning. The division left Plymouth in the evening, and that night at sea a small boat's gun, about a four or six pounder, was thrown from the upper deck, its proper place, through the skylight, down onto the ship's engines, disabling them. The Marine Guard were then ordered on deck, armed with loaded rifles, to effect the arrest of the mutineers, but when the guard tried to get out of the hatchways on to the upper decks, they were received with a shower of holystones and driven back, and they could not reach the upper deck until daybreak. All hands were then piped aft and the Captain addressed the crew, and asked who had thrown the gun onto the engine, and further who had thrown the holystones.

He received no response and could get no information. The Division put back into Plymouth, and the facts were reported to the Admiralty in London, with the result that the bluejackets of the Lord Clyde were ordered to be tried by court martial for mutiny. The trial took place, and as there were a great number to try—about three hundred—the men were tried in batches. The result of the trial was, that

sixty-five men were sentenced to be flogged, a few were sent to prison, and the remainder were sent out to China and distributed, a few to each ship of the British Naval Squadron on the China station.

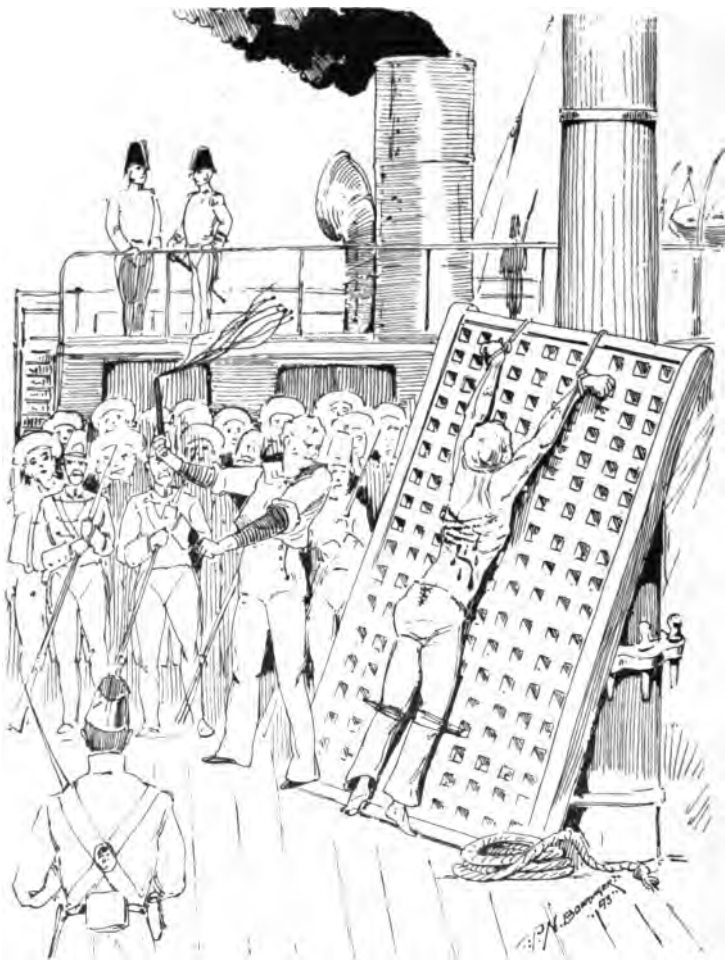
The men to be flogged were ordered to be flogged around the fleet, that is to say, on board the different ships of the fleet. The flogging would begin about nine A. M., the whole of the ship's company would be called by the boatswain's mate piping, "All hands, witness punishment."

All hands would then group about the main rigging, where the flogging usually took place. There would be six or eight prisoners, under the escort of a strong marine guard. Prisoners would be stripped in turn and triced up to the grating and receive half their sentence of forty-eight lashes, viz., twenty-four strokes at the first flogging. At the conclusion of the flogging this batch of eight prisoners were removed to the sick berth, as the hospital on board ship is called, and there examined by the ship's surgeon, and each case reported on by him to the captain. If these men's backs were not much cut and lacerated, their sentences would probably be completed the following day on board some other ship of the fleet, when they would receive another twenty-four stripes, making up their complement of forty-eight lashes, to which they had been sentenced.

The reading over of the finding of the court-martial, and the sentence to the assembled ship's company, the slow and deliberate flogging, as each stroke was counted aloud by the master-at-arms, took a considerable time.

Men vary physically much; many of these men would be cut badly, many strong able men at times faint at the infliction of this torture, by the cat-o'-nine-tails, in the hands of the boatswain's mate, said mate generally being a strong man among strong men.

Where a man from being cut up so much had to wait some days under the doctor's hands who was dressing his back, and



FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

patching him up for the next application of torture, to such a man the flogging around the fleet was double punishment.

The flogging went on for weeks and boatswains' mates of the fleet were completely fagged out, as these boatswains'

mates were each in their turn drafted to do the flogging. These sixty-five prisoners received their complement of lashes, and as it was sickening to the crew who were summoned to witness it, what must it have been to the victims?

Holystones are a white description of hard sandstone which is used on board ship in conjunction with sand on the decks to keep them clean and level. Holystones and sand are usually brought on the upper deck the evening before they are required for use early the following morning, which is generally Saturday or Sunday morning.

The case of the Lord Clyde is but one instance of abuse of authority. More later on.

The Press Gang has been quite an institution in Great Britain, where they boast that Britons never shall be slaves. The pressing was generally done by the smaller men-of-war at fishing villages or small seaport towns. Mode: parties of seamen armed with cutlasses were landed in the evening, and any men, young or middle aged (young by preference) that the gang met (and they tried to waylay and meet them), stood very little chance of escape; indeed, a party of armed men against an unarmed individual, they would try to talk him over, no doubt telling him what a grand thing it was to serve his country, especially in the navy, Nelson's arm of the service.

If he was disposed to run away from them, he got his head broken for giving them trouble, was bound and gagged, and carried to their boat a prisoner, for they were short of men and were determined to have him; some few would go without much persuading, others had their business or families on shore and wished to stay and attend to them, and the strict discipline of a man-of-war, with its frequent flogging for most petty offenses, was not at all to their taste, and they went only on compulsion. Larger warships would overhaul merchant ships, either at sea or in harbor, and take the men by force, leaving often but a very few men behind to work the merchant ship.

Great wrongs and injustices have been done in the past by

the press gang taking people by force, who thereby disappeared entirely from all knowledge of their relatives for years and have often been given up for dead, as these men were sent to sea as soon as possible and not given much chance to effect their escape, as they were not allowed on shore in Great Britain for some considerable time, and the punishment for desertion in time of war was death.

Many of these men were killed in action or died from disease brought about by visiting unhealthy ports, the use of impure drinking water, or the overuse of salt provisions.

There was no redress for the men taken by force, or satisfaction rendered to the relatives for the loss of the services of husbands, fathers, brothers or sons, thus taken away.

The law was all on one side—the side of the strong and powerful.

The illustration shows an infantry soldier who had deserted and had been recaptured. After having taken the shilling and joining his regiment, he finds that the service is not as pleasant as had been represented to him by the recruiting sergeant; in fact, that he has been grossly deceived, and he therefore feels chagrined and disappointed, and as the authorities demand such a high price for the purchase of his freedom, and he does not possess the amount asked, namely, twenty pounds sterling, he deserts, is recaptured, tried by court-martial, sentenced to be branded with the letter D and also to a term of imprisonment. But with infantry, cavalry and artillery it was much the same, so far as the deception practiced on recruits went.

The young man, impressible, thought he would like soldiering: It looked so nice, the uniform was taking and they had lots of music, so he enlisted in a smart cavalry regiment, but soon found out that the show and glitter was rather deceptive when you saw it from the other side; what with his recruit's drill, grooming horses and insufficient food, to make up for which deficiency of food he spent most of his pay; he found himself both deceived and disappointed, but as it required twenty



BRANDING IN THE ARMY.

pounds sterling to purchase his discharge from the service and give him his freedom again, and as he had not the money, he resolved to desert the first favorable opportunity, which chance, according to his idea, soon presents itself. He disposes of the different articles of his kit, which he had been served out with, for a trifle, they being of no service outside the regiment ; in

fact, one of these articles being found upon him, will certainly lead to his identification and arrest.

He has quietly got together a suit of private clothes in which he has had to be very wary in doing, as the least suspicion that he was trying to buy private clothes would have led to his arrest and confinement in the guard room until his case had been investigated, and if the case against him could be proved, he could make sure of a court-martial, with imprisonment to follow.

But he has managed to get his suit of private clothes, and having leave of absence until midnight, he leaves barracks in the evening, goes, when dark, to where his clothes are secreted, changes his suit, and after throwing his uniform in some out-of-the-way place, proceeds to walk to the first railway station out from the town where his regiment is quartered, where he arrives in due course and takes the train for his native place, his object being to see his mother, tell her what he has done, bid her good-bye, and then try and get on board of a vessel bound for America.

He arrives at his native town, and tries to get home as little noticed as possible, by taking a roundabout way to reach it; he goes in the back way, and quietly; his mother is startled, and surprised to see him, but at the same time she is glad. When he has told her what he has done, she was terrified on his account for the consequences, and after kissing him and sympathizing with him, advised him to leave as soon as possible, which he promised to do. She, on her part, promises to raise a little money to help him get away, but so as to run as little risk as possible, he keeps quietly at home all day, and goes out of an evening to get his legs stretched, his mother in the meantime getting his clothes and things together and packed up, and the promised money has been found.

After more embraces, and a parting kiss and blessing, he starts one evening to reach a not distant seaport, and arrives there about midnight. He gets lodgings for the night, although

he would much rather be on board one of the many vessels in port, whose masts he can see in the dim light. He is up and about among the shipping, early next morning, with the result that he has secured a berth as steward on board of a vessel bound for New Orleans.

He goes back to his lodgings at once to remove his effects on board, being restless and anxious ; as he is coming down the wharf rather elated, one of two policemen touch him on the shoulder, and tell him he is wanted. He asks what he is wanted for ; they tell him that he exactly answers a description in the "Gazette ;" but come this way, we will soon see if we are mistaken or not. He tries to make them believe they have made a mistake, with the result that they feel sure that they have got the right man. He is taken to the police station, the "Police Gazette" produced and examined ; he is found to tally exactly with the description contained therein. The police tax him with deserting from such and such a cavalry regiment, stationed at Middlewich. He owns that it is so, and is locked up. The colonel of his regiment is communicated with by the police by telegraph. A military escort, consisting of a corporal and trooper, arrive in a day or two ; he is handcuffed and marched between his guard to the train, thence back to his regimental guard room. A few days after he is tried by court-martial. After the investigation before the court, which takes but a very short time, he is removed back to the guard room ; the court deliberate in his absence and forward their finding to the officer commanding the military district, who approves of said finding, signs, it, and returns it to the officer commanding the regiment.

The following morning the regiment is paraded to hear the finding of the court-martial read out, together with the sentence on the prisoner. The regiment is drawn up on its parade ground, leaving a space for the prisoner and his escort, the finding and the sentence is read out by the adjutant ; the prisoner is to be branded with the letter D and to be imprisoned for fifty-six days. He is at once returned to the guard room,

stripped and branded, tattooed with needles and India ink, his clothes again put on ; he is handcuffed, and, under escort, marched to the nearest military prison, to undergo his imprisonment.

When his time expires he is met at the prison by a non-commissioned officer of his regiment, who accompanies him back to headquarters. Young soldiers seldom recover their aversion to the service after such initial and severe treatment. Treatment of military prisoners is very severe and harsh.

A TRUE CASE OF A YOUNG SOLDIER.

About 1870 a young gunner named Thomas Cuff belonged to the Twenty-first Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Brockhurst, one of the outlying defenses of Gosport.

This man had just served a term of imprisonment for insubordination, which means being unruly, and is very elastic in its interpretation, and military law is generally severe. This man had been out of a military prison but a few days, when a petty tyrant, a bombardier, ordered him to do some work, and as Cuff did not go about the work quick enough to please this non-commissioned officer, he was marched to the guard room a prisoner and a charge entered against him of insubordination. A few days afterwards he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

His brigade was paraded, the prisoner brought out, his sentence read over ; he was then handcuffed, placed between the usual escort, consisting of bombardier and gunner, with loaded carbines, and marched to the military prison at Gosport. He looked more fit for a hospital bed than a military prison, with its starvation fare and very hard labor and punishment.

The following day this man died in the prison. The day following his death, and the second from the day he was marched to prison, this victim of the law was buried, and he (what was left of him) received a grand military funeral.

This showy funeral consisted of the usual firing party in front, with their arms reversed ; next came the infantry band, with its drums craped, followed by the field gun, on which the gunner's coffin rested, covered with the Union Jack. Following the coffin were the mourners, represented first by his own corps, and a certain number of each corps in garrison, which is the usual courtesy corps extend to each other of sending a following party to the funeral of every soldier buried from the garrison. The officers bring up the rear of the procession.

Should a modern John Howard attempt to inquire into this case, it would probably be found to be entered in the reports that this man died of heart disease, that disease which has been made to cover many iniquities and much malpractice.

A single drop of water at a certain stage of this man's life would have been much better and more effective than all the worldly show, noise of the volleys and formality at his funeral.

PENSIONS.

While on the one hand we see in vogue in Great Britain the unfair and unjust system of perpetual pensions, that is, pensions paid to people for some act that said persons' forefathers had done in the past, either for the country or for royalty, said action may have been good or doubtful ; on the other hand, many of those who have done much, and suffered much for their country, get no pension or consideration whatever.

THE CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.

"We die," passed through each warrior's heart,
 And vainly, but the care
 Rests not with us ; it's ours to show
 The world, old England and the foe,
 What Englishmen can dare.

—GORDON.

THE FATE OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

Speed the news, speed the news,
 Speed the news onward;
 Died of starvation, one
 Of the Six Hundred.
 One who his part had played
 Well in the Light Brigade,
 When through the Vale of Death
 Rode the Six Hundred.

Food to the right of him,
 Food to the left of him,
 Food all around, yet
 The Veteran hungered.
 He who through shot and shell
 Fearlessly rode, and well;
 And when the word was charge,
 Shrank not, nor lingered,

Off to the workhouse, you;
 Back in dismay he drew;
 Feelings he never knew
 When cannon thundered.
 His not to plead and sigh,
 His but to starve and die,
 And to a pauper's grave
 Sink, with a soul as brave
 As when through the Vale of Death
 Rode the Six Hundred.

Flashed a proud spirit there,
 Up through the man's despair;
 Shaming the servile there,
 Scaring the timid, while
 Sordid souls wondered.
 Then turned to face his fate
 Calmly, with soul as great
 As when, with high hope elate,
 He, through shot and shell,
 Rode with Six Hundred.

Hunger his mate by day,
 Sunday and working day,
 Winter and summer day.
 Shame on the nation !
 Struggling with might and main,
 Smit by disease and pain,
 He, in Victoria's reign,
 Died of starvation.

What can that horror hide
 Of the dread death he died ?
 Well may men wonder,
 One of the Light Brigade—
 One who that charge had made,
 Died of sheer hunger.

While yet the land with pride
 Tells of the headlong ride
 Of the Six Hundred ;
 While yet the welkin rings,
 While yet the Laureate sings,
 Some one has blundered.
 Let us, with bated breath,
 Tell how one starved to death
 Of the Six Hundred.

Not long ago one of the Six Hundred, named John Fitzpatrick, died in England of starvation. For some time he endeavored to eke out a miserable existence by riding in circus pageants, but old age and disease unfitted him for this or any other work. He refused to go to the poorhouse and eventually died of starvation. At the inquest the coroner's jury brought in a verdict : "Died of Starvation," and the case a disgrace to the War Office.

The foregoing are but a few of the cases of the victims of and martyrs to bad laws.



A LYNCHING PARTY.—AN INSULTED, INDIGNANT AND
EXASPERATED PUBLIC ADMINISTERING
JUSTICE.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

The general public are long suffering, and put up with much before they are goaded into becoming public executioners. The honestly disposed part of the community feel themselves insulted by numerous crimes being committed in their neighborhood and no offenders being brought to justice for these

crimes. The whole neighborhood suffers in reputation thereby. In addition to some person or persons in the neighborhood being the victims of the crimes committed, that has not in any way been redressed or atoned for, they are further indignant, that, being assessed and taxed for the express purpose of paying for and maintaining the legal machinery in working order, the said machinery will not do its work, whether from dilatoriness, or underhand bribery, or some other cause. The result is the same, namely, criminals at large and general insecurity.

With well-known criminals parading themselves and laughing at the non-lawbreakers, what wonder that the well disposed part of the community become exasperated and at times administer justice—per Judge Lynch.

Americans make the boast that the United States leads the van in civilization. And take her all around no doubt this is true. With her wonderful electrician, rapid general growth, and development she leads the world. But she has many abuses that are deep-seated and still eating their way in, and spreading their influence around. The United States is noted outside of its borders for the great number of murders committed within its boundaries, and that murder is rather a common crime in the United States; and further, that there are comparatively few murderers executed, and that the few so disposed of are the poor and friendless as a rule. How has it come about that this impression is abroad? It has come about through the well-known fact that money will buy delays, purchase friends, work the jury, get inconvenient witnesses out of the way, and finally will procure liberty for the offender.

The United States being a large country, a murderer has but to go a few hundred miles and change his name, and he begins anew with a clean slate, so to speak. He may commit other murders, or he may have profited by the large fees he has had to pay to lawyers for their labor in working the legal machinery in his interest, and in the future keep clear of the clutches of the law.

The effects all around from such a social state of affairs are bad, lawyers being paid such large fees, which under present conditions they do receive, they are willing to undertake any case, no matter how dirty it may be, so long as there is money in it.

Some queer stories could be told of the actions of some of the lawyers in court of their implied, insulting and offensive questions to witnesses, browbeating them, etc. Further, the number of young men studying law, not only in the United States but in many other countries, is a very bad outlook for the future, as these men quite expect to live on the quarrels of the different communities and to fatten in a short space of time, as their fathers did before them.

The numerous cases of lynching that take place in the United States are the result of the exasperation of the well-disposed part of the community at the well-known and oft repeated delays, uncertainties and inconsistencies of the law as shown, by allowing even an offender, caught red-handed or in the very act, and therefore not the slightest doubt of his guilt, being allowed to go free, because said offender has friends and money which has enabled them to secure the services of the legal firm of Cheatem, Graball & Keepit, who are noted for the large number of clients they have successfully pulled through with great pecuniary advantage to themselves.

Tricky politicians abound-by the side of good, straight men, rings exist, members of which shout the loudest of the American's liberty and freedom, and at the same time rob him the most.

Far-reaching and overbearing monopolies are numerous, selfish in the extreme, and oppressive.

Concessions that may have been granted in good faith and business straightness at the time of granting, have grown to be a public imposition, that rob and cheat the people with the aid of rich corporations, companies, etc. And the general public can get but little redress, and that little only through expensive

and uncertain legal processes ; the remedy, much expenditure and loss of time being nearly as bad as the disease, the oppressive monopoly.

The outrageous case of a number of settlers getting their holdings from the Government, clearing, building, fencing and improving the same at much expense and time, and then to be turned out of house and home and off their holdings without any compensation, because a blunder had been made and this same land had also been granted to a railway company.

It is a well-known fact that some of the Indian tribes have been badly treated by Government agents in being robbed by them ; that is to say, defrauded, cheated out of the supplies allowed them. This has led to uprisings, and settlers being robbed in turn by the Indians, settlers murdered and their homesteads burned.

The practice of exchanging the majority of the public officials with the change of President, should he happen to be of the opposite political party to the last occupant of the post, has both its friends and opponents, altogether outside of those who have axes to grind ; that is to say, have some self-interest to serve, as some hold, that it is good for the State to have new blood infused into the public departments occasionally ; others contend that it completely upsets and throws out of work the machinery of each department, and that it takes time to get the new people into the usages and ways of the department, so that things may work smoothly again, after the great change of almost the entire number of employees being new to the work.

Max O'Rell has told us of the insolent independence of persons paid by the public to do certain things, or to minister to their paymasters' comfort in some way, which he found rampant in the United States, but of course this will apply to many other countries in addition to the United States.

Gushing candidates for honors and posts of different descriptions generally manage to stroke the voters down the right way of the grain, by telling them something that they like

to hear, about what such good men as Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and others have done in the past to benefit their country ; but they themselves find it very convenient not to see many abuses which exist right under their noses.

Here's a case to prove the assertion : a number of merchant seamen were held as prisoners at a place in California, because they were witnesses in a murder case ; they were detained as prisoners for many months, not because they had committed any offense, but because some one else had committed one, and they chanced to see it done. Not having money to deposit and being strangers, and having no one to go bondsmen for them, they were kept prisoners, while a murderer, if he has money or friends, is out on bail, and enjoying his liberty. One law for the weak and another for the strong, certainly the weak in pocket and therefore the weak in influence, and law indulgences, purchasing power.

The privilege or license to evade the penalties of a broken statute lies with the rich who can afford to pay for the favor, but it brings the law, and all connected with it, into bad repute, and some of the results of said bad repute are lynchings by infuriated people, who are at times determined to have a little justice, even if it is risky to themselves.

The practice of applauding big impositions, frauds and swindles, and making out that the big rogue is smart, is bad, and is the cause of others taking to bad ways.

The poor labor under many other disadvantages in addition to not being able to purchase law. They are forced to buy in small quantities necessary commodities, and that retail, and therefore in the dearest market, while their richer neighbor can buy wholesale and in the cheapest market. Of course the poor can often get terms, where he is in constant employment. But buying on terms has its disadvantages, as in addition to terms giving an opportunity to buy, buyer pays a bigger price than he would do if buying for cash.

A peculiarly sad case was that of a working man living at

one time in Newark, N. J., with his wife and children, and who bought, while he had regular employment, some goods on installments. He lost his situation, and not being able to obtain another, was arrested on complaint of the merchant to whom he was indebted, and while attempting in court to explain the matter, trembled violently, showed great agitation, and finally dropped dead upon the floor of the court room.

It should be remembered that while those who sell goods on the installment plan will usually be very pleasant and apparently very accommodating to a prospective customer, they are very apt to be extremely harsh and inconsiderate in their subsequent treatment of him; and unless a man can be almost certainly sure of being able to meet all payments as they become due, it is far better to do without the goods until the money is in hand to pay for them.

It is very sad to know that there are men who are willing and able to exercise their natural right to labor for the support of themselves and families, who are debarred from doing it, by causes over which they seem to have no control. Those who think and teach that any man who really wants to work can always find something to do, would be enlightened a little on this point could they know the real difficulty that surrounds the average man, who is looking for work; and it is the average man, or those that are below the average, that in the main experience the difficulty. The best men, the extraordinary men, have little or no trouble usually, but it is no solution of the difficulty to tell a man who has nothing to do and a family to support that he must make himself better than the average; all men cannot be better than the average man, and some must be below the average. It is cruel and thoughtless to say that these latter must starve, because they are not superior to others. When every man who wants to work can find work to do that will remunerate him in proportion to his ability and energy, the labor problem will be solved. In an entirely new country which is to be developed this is always the case, and

men while not equal in ability and industry are equal in opportunities, to go to work and earn an honest living ; but as countries grow older, something seems to step in between men and their opportunities to work. This can be nothing more nor less than monopolies of various forms, and when these are removed, not only the labor question but the questions of socialism, anarchy, etc., may be safely left to settle themselves.

There are two classes of people in the United States who state that they wish to see Canada come in and join the United States, so that the two might form one glorious country. Of course these people have an axe to grind. One of these classes are the manufacturers, who say quietly, how readily we could extend the market for our goods, if we only had Canada to work upon. The prospective benefit to the Canadians is kept well in front and well in sight, and made the most of, so that the Canadians may appreciate it. Another class is the political office-seeker who, ever since he had a vote, has consistently voted for his party, and who feels that his claim for an appointment has been overlooked ; but then there are more applicants than there are offices at the party's disposal. After a successful campaign these classes argue, that if Canada was but annexed or came into the Union in some way, that there would be a few thousands of additional places at the disposal of their political party to be distributed among the dissatisfied army, seeking for well-paid posts with as little work to do as possible.

Canada could thus be made a double use of to the hard-working political crew, who still look forward to the good times coming, which have been so long on the road, that the patient army of waiters are nearly disgusted.

With a few thousand more government appointments at his disposal, the President of the United States would require a stronger bodyguard always about him than any monarch in Europe, the maintenance of which guard would be expensive.

The United States has already had two of its very best Presidents assassinated, namely, President Lincoln, who was murdered because he did his duty in prosecuting the Civil War, which duty must have been to such a man exceedingly unpleasant and thankless; again, President Garfield was assassinated because he did not give a government appointment to an applicant who thought he had as good a right to such an appointment as hundreds of others who did receive appointments.

With a much larger number of appointments at his disposal the President would be much more worried for positions than he is even at present, and the campaign for the election of President would be much more fierce and bitter than it at present is, as the spoils would be worth fighting hard for.

Canada is, and will be of much more benefit to the United States as a good neighbor, as she is at present, than as a bad tenant.

With the system of making almost a complete change of the personnel of the Civil Service, which the change of President of different political opinions to his predecessors leads to, or is the excuse for much demoralization among the employees, the majority of whom are up to all kinds of sharp practices, they intend to make, by hook or by crook, all they possibly can while they are in office, as they may lose their appointments next Presidential election, and never get such a chance again.

Of course bribes are taken, but keep it secret; do not mention it.

And boards of investigation and inquiry are continually taking place, as there is first a leakage in this department, and then in that; now in this direction, again in another. These investigations are at work all the time, trying to find out what became of certain moneys that have been paid into some office, but has not reached headquarters, it having gone astray in transit. There is seldom any of this astray money recovered, and, as a rule, much whitewashing done. Chiefs of departments and officers are anxious to suppress or cover up the truth, if at



SELLING SLAVES.

all unpleasant, and to give the office a clean and decent appearance to the outside public, even if the coating of wash is thin, mean and semi-transparent. The whitewash has served its turn and the public will soon forget it. Their attention will be drawn off to the next exposure. The case, for the sake of the office or department, must be hushed up as quietly and quickly as possible. These investigating committees are expensive, with salaries of members, and their traveling charges.

The United States is a large country, with a numerous population, which requires a strong civil service, but in which there is much room for improvement.

We do not intend to speak much of slavery, which, under

bad masters, was terrible, but under good masters bearable. We will state the case of a brute, who worked the law for his own benefit, but who proved by his actions that he had not the slightest feeling for others.

William Watts, whose atrocities committed on the high seas, on the men on the ship *Gatherer*, of which he was mate, sent a thrill of horror through the world at the exposures at his trial.

A more fiendishly cruel man never escaped the gallows. He was arrested, tried for his crime, and sent to San Quentin for only six years, but was released after serving a little over two years, and lived some years after his release.

But the odium in which he was held by seamen, and fear of being assassinated, kept him from going to sea again.

The first news of Watts' atrocities were made known to the public March, 1882. They were the culmination of a large number of brutalities on shipboard. Never before had so many cases of cruelty occurred on a single vessel. The case was one continuous chapter of abuses, almost unprecedented in modern history. These outrages were committed on board the American ship *Gatherer*, which sailed from Antwerp on September 1st, 1881, with Captain C. N. Sparks in charge, and William Watts, Cornelius Curtis and John Driscoll as first, second and third mates, respectively. Watts was the most brutal of all, and was seconded by Curtis, who had been his shipmate for many years. They aided and guarded each other like brothers. The Captain was a witness to most of the outrages and condoned them, though rarely a party to them in person.

The pilot had scarcely left the ship when Watts and Curtis jumped upon and beat a sailor named Peter Clark for a trivial offense, which did not deserve censure. The man's wounds did not heal for months. On September the 15th, the second mate attacked a Belgian sailor, named John Hansen, a harmless fellow, who could not speak English. One of Hansen's eyes was nearly put out, and his mouth so badly lacerated that he could not eat without a great effort, even in March, when his

speech was still materially affected. On September 20th a German sailor, named John Burns, beat back Watts at first. Then the mate had him lashed to the ship's rail, and he then renewed his attack, with a pair of brass knuckles, breaking the man's nose and otherwise disfiguring him. A Danish boy of eighteen, who was standing by, expressed his horror at the crime, when the mate turned on him and cut a piece out of his ear, from which he lost his hearing.

On October 1st John Burns was loaded down with a capstan bar, lashed to his back, and made to march up and down the deck, Watts finding pleasure in kicking him and pushing him as he passed by. The same day he ordered four other sailors to the poopdeck, and after making two of them strip naked, stretch out full length on the deck; the other two had to stand guard, and what followed is too revolting to speak of. When this was over the men were kicked down-stairs. Among these four men were a man named McCue and a boy known as George. A few days later these two were again deprived of their clothing, and, with straps fastened about their wrists, were compelled to haul each other about the deck of the ship, while Watts, the first mate, sat upon their backs. Fearing a repetition of the revolting treatment of a few days before, they appealed to Mate Driscoll. As a result of the treatment the boy was completely broken in health, and, seeing no hope of relief, betook himself to a yardarm, and, swinging off, found rest at the bottom of the ocean. A Danish boy was also brutally outraged and beaten, and then placed in irons, and again beaten. He would also have drowned himself, but was prevented from jumping over by the third mate.

The next to suffer was Gustave Adlung, a young German boy, who was kicked until he could not move. He lay apparently lifeless; the mate had jumped on his face with the heels of his boots, and had nearly crushed the eyes out of his head, the eyeballs were turned from white to black, the lids were torn by the mate's heels, and the lad was completely blind

when he recovered his senses. The boy was subjected to other foul treatment and abuse. As his eyes remained sore, the mate delighted in pricking them, almost killing him each time. This boy was made totally and permanently blind.

On October 30, John Hansen, another of the crew, fell under the displeasure of Watts, and, rather than be further maimed, jumped overboard and was drowned. When last seen on the Gatherer his face was so horribly lacerated that he was hardly recognizable by his friends. His mouth was so badly cut that he could not eat, and his eyes so battered that he could scarcely see. His body bore marks of welts and bruises from head to foot. When Hansen cried for help Watts said, "I'll feed you." He then lashed him into the rigging and crammed the poor fellow's mouth full of hard biscuit. When through with him he kicked him below. This man committed suicide, as stated before.

A Frenchman known as John had his nose broken on November 5th with a belaying-pin. The bridge bone was broken, a portion of which had been taken out. He was permanently disabled. The steward of the vessel, who had been with one captain for three years, did not escape the devilish ire of the mates. He was beaten and cuffed and kept locked up without food for five days at one stretch, with the result that he became a raving maniac.

On November 15th the man McCue was again punished for some trivial matter. He was deprived of a portion of his clothing and a strap fastened about his waist. He was then raised to the mizzenstay, his feet off the deck, and was held there until he was black in the face from strangulation. Two other sailors were badly beaten on this trip, one having lost his hearing by a blow with a belaying-pin.

The vessel was loaded with steel rails and her destination was San Pedro. She arrived there on January 17th, 1882. Though the contracts called for discharge at San Pedro, the captain refused to pay the men off when they made their de-

mand, applying vile epithets to them, and saying he would not let a single one of them go. One by one the men were ultimately allowed to go, the mates being first paid off, giving them a chance to escape. The sailors who had been treated worst were kept on board longest. They were finally all landed, after being nearly starved. Then the people of Wilmington interested themselves in the crew, and United States Commissioner H. T. Lee issued warrants for the arrest of Captain Sparks and the mates. The mates escaped, Watts shipping on the ship *Imperial*, bound for Queenstown. Captain Sparks had also sailed away.

Watts was finally captured in Australia, and brought to the United States on extradition papers, tried and convicted. He had been an old offender. He had been arrested several times for cruelty, and had served a term in the penitentiary for an assault with intent to commit murder. Yet despite his bad record, the court imposed a sentence of only six years, and he was liberated after serving two years.

Watts' trial was a long and sensational one. The details of that voyage caused men to shudder, and much of the testimony could not be alluded to even. The judge, in pronouncing sentence, said Watts' crimes were the most atrocious that had ever been brought to his attention in a long service at the bar and on the bench. He said it was a wonder that the crew had not risen in mutiny and avenged their wrongs. There was much feeling against Watts at the time, and if the opportunity had been presented, he would have been lynched.

What wonder that there are lynchings when such a fiendish brute as Mate Watts receives light punishment?

WHAT WE WANT.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,
 When a strong-armed nation shall take away
 The weary burdens from backs that are aching,
 With maximum labor and minimum pay.

When no man is honored who hoards his millions,
 When no man feasts on another's toil,
 And God's suffering, striving billions
 Shall share his riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom,
 There is food for all in the land's great store;
 Enough is provided, if rightly divided—
 Let each man take what he needs—no more.

Shame on the miser with unused riches,
 Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard;
 Who beats down the wage of the digger of ditches,
 And steals the bread from the poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel
 And selfish meanness have brought him wealth,
 While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel
 Are robbed of comfort, and hope, and health.

Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage,
 Bought with the labor of half-paid men—
 Men who are shut out of home and marriage,
 And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him
 To broader vision and fairer play,
 Or let the hand of a just law shake him,
 Till his ill-gained dollars shall roll away.

Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder;
 Let no man suffer with want or cold;
 We want right living, not mere almsgiving—
 We want just dividing of labor and gold.

There are numerous victims to bad laws in the United States.



MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AT RAILWAY STATION.

CHAPTER VII.

VICTORIAN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Three of the self-governing Australian colonies are somewhat in difficulties, namely, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, consequent on over-borrowing, lavish and spendthrift ways, mismanagement and corruption, and a policy pursued being the reverse of statesmanlike ; that is to say, states-

men of the far-seeing and look-ahead order. For had private concerns been carried on in the loose manner that the public affairs of these colonies had been, they would have met with disaster long before this.

But the cases of the three are too long to give in detail, therefore we will choose one for review, and will take Victoria. Victorians make two boasts: First, that their colony never has been a convict colony, implying that they are so much better than the folks over the way, or even than their neighbors around the corner. The second boast is that their race course at Flemington is the finest in the world, not only as regards extent of grounds and the way they are laid out, but also from the varied attractions that cause large crowds to attend race meetings, there having been over one hundred thousand persons known to attend a single race meeting. The Melbourne Cup, which is run for annually, is valued at twenty thousand pounds sterling.

But the Melbourne races, not by or from the horses, but from their surroundings, the dishonesty, immorality, fraud, and wild speculative spirit that they breed and foster, with often attendant ruin, disaster and suicides that follow, have made Melbourne known as a second Monte Carlo.

Victoria has the least area of the three colonies mentioned, with a population of about one million of inhabitants, with a debt owing by the Colonial Government, chiefly to private parties in London, of nearly fifty millions of pounds.

Most of the cities, towns, boroughs and shire councils have borrowed money for public purposes, such as road and bridge-making, to the extent of a few more millions. Private firms, companies, squatters, farmers, etc., have borrowed money on mortgages, to the extent of further millions, so that the country is much in debt, and is drained of its money, to pay interest in gold in London continually.

There has been so many and such extensive crooked expenditures of public money come to light the last few years, partly

by the aid of the Press, partly through law cases, and partly through politicians, exposing the other side, that confidence is shattered, trade is depressed and stagnant, many thousands are out of employment, and things are bad generally.

From Yackandandah in the North, to Portland in the South, from Casterton in the West, to Crojigalong in the East, the colony is in a bad way generally.

To celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of a British colony in Australia, it was proposed to hold an international Exhibition in Melbourne, in 1888. This proposal came before the Legislative Assembly, and as an inducement to carry this project out, it was stated in the House that it would not cost more than fifty thousand pounds at the outside, probably less. The House approved of this project, and voted money by installments, at different times, to carry this work on with, it being entirely a Government project. A very strong Commission in numbers was appointed to superintend the erection of buildings, management, etc. The buildings were erected, and were well filled with international exhibits. The Exhibition was opened and well patronized by the general public, but there was so much attendance of non-paying visitors, consisting of the Commissioners, their relatives and friends, that when the Exhibition closed, at the expiration of six months from the opening day, the Exhibition had involved the country in debt to the extent of over two hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

When this was made publicly known, the taxpayers grumbled. The Commissioners, according to the usual custom, put the blame on the other party. The two hundred and sixty thousand pounds is but a little more added to the already heavy public debt.

The railways in Victoria are constructed with public money, and when completed are managed by a Government department, known as the Railway Department.

The Legislative Assembly has repeatedly voted public money for the construction of railways, through land that mem-

bers had a personal stake in, or that their near relatives, friends, or political supporters had a stake in. By the construction of said railway, the value of the land was greatly increased, as it was thereby brought nearer to the market, by a good road, and could then be cut up and sold at an excellent profit, whereas before the railway opened it up, it was of but little value.

Several railways have been constructed, through the poor land of friends, that do not pay working expenses and interest on construction, and will not do so for many years to come, the deficiency of interest and working expenses on the railways having to be made up out of general revenue.

Different parties had different axes to grind : some wanted railways, others wanted Government billets for their sons or daughters ; some one thing, some another.

The railways of Victoria being under Government control, each member of parliament has a railway pass, which allows of his traveling over the railways of the colony, wherever and whenever he chooses. This free pass system has been much abused, often by others than said members traveling on the pass, and at other times by an entire compartment of a carriage, or even a carriage being reserved for one or two favored persons, while the general public, who are the taxpayers and railway owners, are compelled to travel in an overcrowded carriage, which in hot weather, and in a hot climate, is the reverse of pleasant.

Victoria has been one of the most extrayagantly governed countries under the sun, with but one million of inhabitants. It has cost as much as eleven millions of money to rule it for one year. This money goes to pay officials their salaries, and to keep the Ship of State going. But the public employees are overpaid and the public service is much over-manned. It has been wrung from members of the Assembly that there are over three thousand persons in the public service, more than there is employment for, but these people have been saddled upon the country, under certain conditions, in reference to pay,

etc., so that, though there may not be work for them to do, their salaries must be found, and paid once per month. The question might be asked, how did these people get into the public service, when there were no vacancies? Answer, by political patronage and influence of different members of parliament. Such patronage being a way of paying for an obligation, due from member to voter, said obligation paid at the country's expense, voter being paid for his vote and interest by a relative or friend getting a Government appointment.

Permanent heads of departments are afraid for their own positions to state that there are no vacancies, therefore the three thousand employees without employment, except being at the office, on time from 10 A. M. until 3 or 4 P. M. and signing the pay sheet monthly.

Jack in office, the public officials were notorious for incivility, and would snub the public who had business to transact with Government departments, and treated the public as though they were a pack of fools. The public might write letters to the press, complaining of incivility, etc.; the employees laughed at that, for were they not petted darlings, and personal friends of members of parliament, and could do pretty much as they liked, so long as they put their time in, at their respective posts?

A notice was at one time posted on the door of a public office, in a country town, which showed with what a high hand matters were carried. The notice read thus :

Sick of the work.

Disgusted with the world.

Gone home to have a sleep.

The illustration shows the extent to which some of the public servants abused their positions. The men travelers quite expected to have to handle their own baggage, but one would think that the porters would help the ladies. The women have often struggled with heavy packages to put them



Laura M. Adams

LAZY RAILWAY PORTER.

on the train, while the porter, whose work this was, stood idly by and looked on at others doing his work.

Although the farming and general trading community paid sufficiently high charges for having their goods carried by rail, what with over-manning, high salaries, and abuse of the free railway pass system, the railways were not paying interest on capital sunk in their construction and working expenses. Whatever deficiency there was in this direction, had to be made up out of general revenue.

With so much corruption, and such loose methods, the general business of the colony began to decline. The collapse of the Melbourne land boom, which had been worked by the

banks, lawyers, jobbers and middlemen, on a paper or long time basis, brought on a regular crash, which affected the whole colony, directly or indirectly. The mode of operations of these land boomers was to buy on a promissory note, having a long time to run, a paddock on the outskirts of Melbourne, cut it up into building lots, and offer same for sale at public auction. After having well advertised it, some of which they generally sold for cash, when they had sold sufficient to pay off the original price of paddock, it was paid for. As a rule these rings did very well out of their transactions, often selling for many score times what they gave for it. Numerous different companies went into this buying and cutting up on long terms, and therefore little risk. Sellers having become more plentiful than buyers, and the exposures of Government departmental waste, and extravagance, and mismanagement, together with the rotten and bad ways of many of the banking firms in connection with the land boom, things generally came down with a crash. Building societies went insolvent, banks closed their doors, one bank alone going insolvent for over eleven millions of pounds. Some of the banks tried to compromise and arrange with their depositors, one bank offering to go on with its business if the depositors would agree to leave their money on deposit for a term of fifteen years.

By this general insolvency thousands of mechanics, trades people, farmers, manufacturers, and laborers were ruined, perhaps by most of their money being sunk in their business ; and trade being almost at a standstill, they could neither pay their way, pay interest on their mortgage, nor sell their goods. Result, hundreds of insolvencies. Farmers, who have done more for Victoria than any other class has, many of them having been miners in their younger days, could not sell their produce with the slightest margin of profit, and many of this class were ruined, and compelled to go insolvent. In the cities, more especially Melbourne, the laboring classes, being out of employment, no work going forward for a considerable length of time,

people began to drift away from the colony, to Western Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere.

In the suburbs around Melbourne many thousands of houses are tenantless, with the result that they are going to wreck and ruin, and grass is growing in some of the streets, there being so little traffic in them. Both town and country property owners are feeling the pinch severely. Brokering jobbers, politicians, bankers, lawyers, and middlemen generally, have been working the colony, in their different interests, with the result of general disaster.

Thousands of thrifty, well disposed people, those who constitute the backbone of any country, have been ruined in Victoria. By bank and ring frauds, land jobbery and bad government this ruin has been brought about. Many people, who considered themselves leaders, preached thrift to the toilers. But of what avail is thrift, economy and general providing for a rainy day on the part of the motive power of a community, namely, the toilers, if the results of thrift are stolen by those to whom it is intrusted for safe keeping and moderate interest?

Bank leaders and lawyers combine to spread a drag-net to attract investment in their different concerns, which afterwards go insolvent and ruin thousands who have placed their savings with these people for safe keeping.

There is no place under the sun, in proportion to its population, to equal Melbourne for its numerous and different classes of middlemen, which means that the toilers of Victoria support more squeezers than the people of any other place.

Beware of impostors. The story is related of the Collins street broker, who, having sold some shares which he held for a client, an hour or so afterwards received a telegram from the working manager of the mine that the sold shares referred to, stating that they had struck rich gold in the mine. The broker was furious with himself for having parted with these shares at the price, and thereby had missed an additional profit on them. But after a while he bethought himself of a trick,

whereby to recover the shares, and, having the buyer's name and address by him, he went home and dictated a letter to his wife, stating that he was at death's door and did not expect to live many hours; that he had overcharged the buyer for the shares he had purchased that day, and asked him, as the request of a dying man, that the said shares might be brought to his private residence that evening, and the purchaser should receive his money back in full, as the broker wished to get this transaction off his conscience. The share purchaser went to the address as asked that evening, and was met by the wife, who, after telling him how ill her husband was, took him upstairs to the room where the broker lay apparently dying, with the lamp turned low and physic bottles about. Patient breathing short and quick, the broker, between gasps, managed to repeat the request of the letter, viz., to buy back the shares and get it off his conscience. The buyer delivered up the shares, received his money, went quietly out of the room and downstairs, where he took a glass of wine offered him by the wife, and departed.

The following day, being still desirous of investing his money, he was walking down Collins street, the principal commercial street in Melbourne, and when near Brokershaven, the Stock Exchange, he met, full butt, the dying broker of the previous night, looking well, strong and hearty. The dupe was about to speak to him, and congratulate him on his recovery, but the broker would neither see nor hear him. The late buyer and seller soon found out that he had been swindled, upon making inquiries as to the market price of his late shares.

The social evil being bad in Melbourne, a number of well-disposed persons met together with the object of trying to stem the evil, and, after some discussion, agreed to form a society, to be known as the Social Purity Society. The object of said society was the maintenance of morals, members of said society to wear a bit of white ribbon on their breast as the society's badge. When it became known that the society

had been formed, some of the most notorious libertines donned a white ribbon, with the result that Mrs. Grundy, adjust her glasses how she would, was quite confused, bewildered and mystified, as she could not tell truth from falsehood by the surface looks. Query : Was it wise to parade the society's badge ?

Railway abuses have been investigated by Government appointed boards at different times. An incident : First statesman asks, "How is the official investigation of the railway charges coming on ?" Second statesman : "Splendidly, splendidly. We have succeeded in not finding out a thing." This kind of finding will apply to many of the Government board investigations. Under the political patronage system that prevails in Victoria, abuses abound, as might be expected. We give one single case : A country dairyman, in the habit of sending his milk to Melbourne by rail, found that his milk cans were tampered with at a certain station, and as a few gentle hints on the subject proved unavailing, he told the resident official point blank that he would communicate with the railway commissioners about it. Thereupon the language indulged in by that official cannot be printed. For some time after more milk than ever was missing, and freightage was accidentally overlooked and left souring in the sunshine quite aggravatingly. At last the unhappy dairyman went to the autocrat and begged of him as a favor to help himself to as much milk as he wanted, but to kindly take it all out of one or two cans, and let the rest go intact. This arrangement has since worked satisfactorily.

The story is related of two young men arriving in Melbourne from Great Britain. These new chums, as newcomers are called, had over two hundred and twenty pounds each when they landed. They put up at a private boarding-house and spent a few days in looking around at their new surroundings, at the end of which time they began to debate as to their future course of action. They had been down Collins street

many a time, and had admired the different mineral specimens in the windows of the different brokers; they had watched with interest the share and mining reports in the papers, how that some of the shares were continually climbing up, and watched the reports on these shares for some days. They then agreed to purchase into what they considered a good paying gold mine. They called on a broker and stated their business, who assured them it was the best thing they could possibly do, showed them some very rich specimens, and related some stories of different parties who had made fortunes in a little time by just such a judicious investment as they were then making, and strongly urged them to go into this speculation while the market was in such a favorable condition. The result was that these new chums purchased scrip to the extent of two hundred pounds each, and became shareholders to that amount in the Sure Fortune Gold Mining Company of Bragaratt. They went back to their lodgings delighted with themselves. Of course, they watched the ups and downs of the market quotations of their venture, and for a time were pleased with the outlook, as the market price of their shares steadily increased. But a change came; water broke into the workings of the mine, which meant expensive additional pumping machinery, and a long time to wait until the water was got under, so that the miners could reach the quartz again to break it out. Additional machinery was obtained and pumping proceeded, but the pumps made but little impression as regards reducing the water, and under the circumstances it was resolved by the directors to make a call on the shareholders to the extent of one shilling per share to meet this extraordinary demand on their funds. The two new shareholders received the usual notice formally demanding "one shilling per share, to be paid into the head office of the Sure Fortune Gold Mining Company, Collins street, Melbourne, within three days from date. Failing to comply with such notice, your shares are liable to be declared forfeited, according to the rules of said Company. Signed: By order of the Directors."

When these shareholders received this notice, it was quite unexpected, and as they had not left themselves with much ready money, having put nearly all their capital in their first mining venture, but they each paid the claim at once, which left them short of money. They saw also that their shares on the market had considerably fallen in price. At the end of another fourteen days a further call was made on the shareholders of this company, of another shilling per share, the water in the meantime at the mine having been reduced but little. These two young men then pawned their watches, together with some of their clothes and effects, to raise the additional money demanded, which, after having raised, they forwarded to the Company's office. The shares had fallen rapidly in their market value, and as the two shareholders were behind in their payments for their board, their landlady asked them to pay up, as they were now getting into difficulties. They asked for a further extent of a week's grace, which after a deal of demurring and further demanding that their trunks be placed in her charge as security, which they agreed to, the week's extension was allowed. Then followed a week of anxious time to them, and daily scanning of the papers to see how their shares were on the market, but they saw with dismay that they had steadily gone down in price and were now almost unsalable, the pumps still making but little impression on the water, and there were rumors afloat that another call was to be made on the shareholders.

By this time these young men's week of grace at the boarding house had expired, and they were in difficulties. They went down to the broker, through whom they had bought their shares, and told him how they were situated, and wanted to sell their shares back and asked him to buy. He was rough and blunt to them, told them that their shares were worth very little, and that he did not care to touch them at all, but after a while he offered them one pound ten shillings for each of their total shares. They were dumbfounded, but as he would not

give more, and they knew that they could not sell elsewhere, they ultimately took the offer of thirty shillings, and left the office with disgust, they having paid two hundred and twenty pounds each for that which they afterwards sold for one pound ten shillings each.

They then paid their landlady, released their trunks, paid another visit to their Uncle's to sell more of their clothes and get a swagman's outfit. Uncle Jacob, being valuer both of what he buys and what he sells, he purchases their effects, at a fraction of their value, and puts an excessive value on goods he is selling to them. He shows them the way to make up a swag, and they start off to walk up country to some sheep station, to get more colonial experience. They have purchased their first experience in the colony, and are leaving Melbourne fleeced. Those who knew this mine best said there was nothing in it.

In the early days of the gold diggings, the miners in Victoria had a very rough and hard time of it, by reason of bad laws, and even these being badly carried out. A miner was allowed to dig for gold on public land by taking out from the Government a license to dig, for which he paid thirty shillings per month, said license to be always carried on the person, and produced on demand by the police, which was very often. The harassing of the prospectors by the police, combined with the excessive charge in connection with miners' licenses, led to the Eureka Stockade revolt at Ballaratt, where the miners had become so exasperated by the harsh ways in which they were treated, and the excessive government charge of eighteen pounds per annum for the right to mine, that they armed themselves, drilled, built up an earthwork, which was known as the Eureka Stockade. Some regular troops were sent to Ballaratt, and camped there for some weeks. One morning at daybreak the regulars attacked the stockade, and defeated the rebels and captured the stockade, the regulars occupying it. But the concessions for which the miners contended, were reluctantly granted by the Government of the day. There is still much room to

improve the laws of Victoria. As an instance: But a short time back a man sold one shilling's worth of potatoes on a Sunday, for which offense he was summoned and fined five pounds sterling. The dog tax in force in Victoria, especially in country districts, where a farmer is surrounded by vermin of some sort, such as wallabies, hares, rabbits in great numbers, native dogs, or tiger cats, that the farmer is not allowed to keep his own dog at his own expense, without paying the local authorities a fee for that privilege, is an outrage on common sense. Should he refuse on principle to pay this imposition, he is summoned to court, fined, etc.

Farmers farm the land, middlemen farm the farmers. Under the land laws of Victoria, one person could take up only three hundred and twenty acres of land, the intention being to settle a large number of people on the land, instead of allowing large tracts of the best land to be taken up by a few wealthy men. But the wealthy men got over this small obstacle by getting friends to dummy land for them, that is to say, friends took up land in three hundred and twenty acre blocks adjoining the wealthy individual's land and resided on it for part of two years, when it would be transferred to Mr. Wealthy. By having a number of dummies, taking up land in his interest, he could get a large estate at a cheap rate, namely, one pound per acre, which is the Government price of land, together with some slight money consideration to the dummy.

The Government, in leasing mineral lands, inserted a clause among the conditions, to the effect that said land must be worked within a stated time, generally six months from date of granting of lease. But this clause was only enforced on those who had no friends at court, that is to say, political friends with influence at Melbourne.

Those who had friends could laugh at the law, and could Sheppard their lease. Shepparding is to watch the land, to see that it was not interfered with. Their neighbors holding leases must comply with the law, and test their land by the use

of a diamond drill, putting down a shaft, or tunneling ; by this process the Sheppard got his land tested at his neighbor's expense, as adjoining land would be somewhat similar to that tested. Victoria has had much and peculiar experience in her insolvency courts, men having arranged with their creditors by paying one farthing in the pound on very large sums of money. The labor office abuse in Melbourne has been very bad, a person paying as much as one pound to the labor office agent for a place where the employment lasted a week only, although it had been represented as permanent employment. Wages in this case were thirty shillings per week, employee to pay his own railway fare. In one case a man paid thirty shillings to a labor office agent for the name and address of a person represented to require a man. Upon arriving at the place the man found that a new man had already been engaged. He thereupon returned to the labor agent and stated that the position had been filled by a man sent up from that labor office, and asked for the return of the fee which he had paid. The agent refused to refund the fee, whereupon words ensued, and from words blows followed, with the result that the agent gave the man in charge for assault, and he was locked up all night. The following morning, when this case was explained to the bench, the case of assault was dismissed, the agent being ordered to return the thirty shillings, but the arrested man had also been struck by the agent, and had been locked up all night, and had paid railroad fare out to the place and back again to the city, for which he received no recompense.

The law says that all men are equal ; this may be so in theory, but in practice it is quite the reverse. The law is so expensive and uncertain in its application, that one man being poor and therefore friendless, will receive a sentence of two years' imprisonment, while another having committed a similar offense, influence will be brought to bear, both in open court and by the back stairs method, with the result that when this case is called on, it is dismissed, and the offender is told by the chair-

man of this packed bench of magistrates that he leaves the court without a stain on his character.

There has been some talk about federating the different colonies of Australia under one government, which is acknowledged by each and all of the colonies that it would be a good thing, and much to their mutual benefit and advantage; but there has been so much tricky and dishonest dealings exposed, that the prospect of federating for years to come is remote. Different parties have worked the colonies in their own interests for years past, so that confidence is completely shattered. Tricky politicians on one hand, lawyers and bankers, middlemen and jobbers, have worked the colony glaringly, so that the field for their kind of operations is not likely to be extended into their neighbor's bounds. Confidence being a plant of slow growth, it will take years to recover from the over-reaching and resulting downfall.

When disaster is brought upon a country, such as that which has been brought on Victoria, how readily we see the wreckers lay the blame on some other party or cause, stating that the collapse is due to depression or strikes, etc., whereas the collapse is due to corruption and fraud, the cowardly meanness of putting the blame on the weaker party, with some such excuse, as the woman beguiled me.

Victoria in the past has had seasons of drought and will again have them, when the condition of Victoria will be serious indeed.

Great Britain is almost certain to be engaged in a big foreign war in the near future, which would mean to Victoria her produce shut in, as outside markets could not be reached without paying very heavy freight charges, to cover additional risks from capture at sea. Her imports would also be in a great measure cut off, although goods might be carried in foreign bottoms.

One would think that statesmen would look ahead, and try and keep some reserve to meet emergencies, and not involve

their country in overwhelming debt for years to come. But there is such a difference between promise and practice, between talk and do, Victoria has had in the past, is doing at the present, and will do so in the future, pay very dearly for the actions of her so-called friends.

Most certainly it is bad legal conditions where, through either the trickery of politicians, or the scheming of monopolies, or fraud of corporations, ruin can be brought upon a community wholesale, as it has been in Victoria, the people there are victims of bad legal conditions.

MOTTO.

Man's noblest motto while here,
Is to try hard, and try, try again.



OSTRICH HIDING ITS HEAD—SELF-DELUDED.

CHAPTER VIII.

INTERNATIONAL.

The ostrich is a strong and intelligent bird, very fleet of foot—being able to outrun a horse—with a most wonderful digestion, being able to digest stones as a rule, and is in no way deficient in courage. But this wonderful bird has been known, when hard-pressed from several directions, to sit down and bury its head in the sand, thereby covering its eyes and shutting out the visions of its pursuers.

How often we see men doing much the same thing ; a so-called statesman hiding his vision behind the excuse that it has not officially been brought under his notice, referring to some fact which is known to all in common, and in which he might readily have taken some action, and thereby prevented some disaster; which followed as a matter of course. Many cross the way, to get out of the sight of some glaring evil, that they might remove, or assist to remove. Others assert that it is no business of theirs. Others again that it is not within their sphere, that it is outside of their work. Others that they do not feel called upon to meddle. Yet others again, that they are quite willing to take up some useful work, but that they do not know how to set about it, and make that as an excuse for doing nothing. Many delude themselves into the belief that because they are willfully blind to glaring facts, that therefore the facts are non-existent.

The ostrich by covering its eyes in no way removes its pursuers. Neither does man remove the evils that surround him, a great majority of which might be removed by ignoring their existence.

A GENUINE MAN.

You may search through the ages of time,
 Since the story of nations began,
 And the record most truly sublime
 Is the life of a genuine man ;
 Pure-hearted, unselfish and wise,
 Unblemished by envy or guile,
 Stern only with meanness and lies,
 Compassionate e'en to the vile.

You may speak of the brave ones who fell
 In the battles for conquest and king ;
 Yea, of patriot soldiers may tell,
 And their loftier victories sing.

But worthier conqueror still
 Than mightiest Caliph or Khan,
 He who masters his own wayward will,
 Like a Christ-hearted genuine man.

You may chant gladsome pæans to tell
 Of the wonders which science has wrought,
 And the splendors of art far excel
 All the glory which bloodshed has bought.
 Yet noblest, and greatest, and best—
 The bravest and first in the van—
 He who lives to relieve the oppressed,
 And who dies a true, genuine man.

Take the case of the Servian school teacher who was seized in her own home by the Turks and stripped nude, repeatedly outraged by several individuals, after which she was allowed to re-dress herself, then detained a prisoner. The following day her hands were bound together behind her back, an additional rope fastened to her wrists, the other end of which was secured to the saddle of one of the cavalry soldiers forming her escort, who rode behind, prodding her with their lances to compel her to step out. In each of the numerous villages through which the prisoner and her escort passed the Mohammedans turned out to see this vile Christian, and to further outrage her, spit upon her, revile her, kick her, cuff her, curse her, jeer her, insult, humiliate and laugh at her. She on her knees, tears streaming down her cheeks, begging, praying, imploring, beseeching her escort to kill her and thus end her misery and torture. Her escort for answer laughed at her, and took a savage delight in exhibiting, degrading, humiliating and injuring her all they possibly could. This frail girl was surrounded and followed from village to village by a jeering, howling and insulting mob of Mohammedan, fanatical roughs and cut-throats. The offense of this much abused girl was that she had worked a banner for a company of volunteers, raised in her native town. This brave girl, and practical lover of her down-trodden country, had reasoned out that although she

could not shoulder a rifle and fight in the ranks, yet she could do something to aid her country's cause, and she proceeded to do what lay in her power. First she worked the banner, and then offered her services to help the sick, wounded and dying. The flag was a rallying point and emblem of hope to her people.

This girlish heroine fell into the hands of the enemy—an enemy who gave no quarter. She who had done her best and done her all to aid the weak against the strong aggressor; weak Servia against strong, relentless Turkey, she had done what lay in her power. The enemy, the Turks, are cruel, mean and vile in the extreme.* As proof of it, their actions as recorded in history, much of which history the Turk has hidden, suppressed or misrepresented, when it suited his purpose to do so.

The down-trodden and tyrant-ridden slave subjects of the Turks are the unfortunate Christians, who are assessed to the utmost fraction that can possibly be squeezed out of them, especially in the country districts, where the hated foreigners, such as consuls and missionaries, are few, and that few scattered. Little of the truth of the vile doings of the oppressors reach the outside world. The news which the outsiders receive is sent through Turkish sources and colored by Turkish officials to suit their own purposes. The Christians in Turkey have no rights whatever; they are allowed to live on sufferance, merely for the work and gain that can be wrung out of them, compelled to pay whatever taxes are demanded of them, and these one year in advance.

Christians may at any time be robbed, outraged or murdered with impunity, without the slightest redress being obtainable. It has repeatedly been asked how long is this disgraceful condition of affairs to continue. History gives the answer—just as long as Christendom, and especially Europe, stands idly by, and whose sympathy is shown only in the wringing of her hands, together with a statement that she deplors the condition of

the Christian under the Turk. That the Turk will not change in his treatment of the Christian and that improvements will only come through outside sources, the changed condition of provinces that were at one time under the Turk and are now free from his oppressive yoke, go to prove. Witness the great improvement in every way in modern Greece. From that which prevailed in Greece under the Turk, the same assertion applies with equal truth and force to the changed conditions in the cases of Servia, Bosnia, Roumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Cyprus, the Ionian isles, etc.

The Turk considers and looks upon all Christians as so much carron, whom it is his duty to injure all he possibly can, in every conceivable way, and to exterminate them, if possible. These sentiments and feelings are born in him, bred in him and drilled into him ceaselessly. Therefore it follows that no better conditions for the Christians in slavery under him will ever, by any possibility, come about with the aid and consent of the Turk. Any and all improvements must come from outside sources. How much longer will Europe continue to neglect her plain duty in this matter—the duty of liberating the Christians in Turkey from the vilest and most oppressive form of slavery that this world has ever seen? The four hundred years of Turkish misrule stand out and go to prove the utter incapacity of anything beginning to approach honesty of government by Turkish officials. The oft broken and utterly rotten promises of the Turk to reform go to show that it is but courting disaster and disappointment to expect and look for any improvement for the Christian from the Turk.

THE MAHOMMEDAN'S DAILY PRAYER.

“I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the *rejeem* (the accursed). In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies and the enemies of thy

religion. O Allah ! Make their children orphans and defile their abodes and cause their feet to slip, and give them and their families and their household and their women and their children and their relatives by marriage and their brothers and their friends and their possessions and their race and their wealth and their lands as booty to the Moslem. O Lord of all Creatures !”

And all who do not accept Mohammed are included among the infidels referred to in the prayer.

The Christian in Turkey is ground down, squeezed and the utmost fraction extorted from him that is in any and every way possible to wring from him. Therefore, in spite of his ceaseless and excessive toil, he is steeped in the most abject poverty, maltreated and insulted ceaselessly ; his female relatives—mother, wife, sisters and daughters—vilely abused before his eyes, he himself being helpless to save them from abuse under such circumstances and conditions. What wonder that he is steeped in wretchedness, misery and poverty, that he is disheartened, discouraged and in despair ; his thrift avails to benefit him not in the slightest degree. He and his people’s lot and days are dark indeed, and almost unendurable, unbearable. Tears and entreaties from a suppliant to an oppressor of a low, brutish nature but produce contempt and ridicule and additional cruelty inflicted on the apealer. Proofs innumerable that it is so could be cited in the case of the Turk against the Christian. The more a frail and weak Christian begged for mercy the less he received.

The barbarities and horrible atrocities that are known to have been committed on the Christian in Turkey, during the last twenty years alone, and much has happened that the Turk has contrived to hide. They are a scandal, reproach and disgrace to Europe. The Turk respects only strength, power and force, and despises weakness of all kinds whether the weak may happen to be a frail girl kneeling suppliant at his feet, or a shuffling diplomat, representative of a so-called great power, who

is engaged in the act of arranging a treaty, pledge or promise, and is also belittling both himself personally and that country which he represents. Officially. The Turk despises them both alike for their weakness, and has proved it repeatedly. First, by outrages and massacres of the slave subjects ; and secondly, by a total absence of faith in keeping pledges or promises, proofs innumerable and irrefutable.

Remove witnesses of outrages and wholesale murder, distort and misrepresent, though the Turk may, and does, still silent facts remain, and speak for themselves, such as desolated and uninhabited districts, that at one time teemed with people, who raised produce, and contributed enforced and burdensome taxes, which went to support idle and sensual Turkish officials. The Turk is ready, willing and capable, under all circumstances and at all times, to whitewash his own people for their misdeeds, no matter how vile, bloody or numerous they have been and still are.

The lot and fate of the average Christian girl in Turkey, born a daughter of poor peasant parents, and to much tribulation, she is reared through her infancy on coarse food in a rude home, said home furnished with the very barest of necessary household articles, herself plainly clothed. She is taken out into the fields daily by her parents, who toil early and late, to try and make up the excessive taxes that are demanded of them. They as all other Christians are being taxed to the utmost.

She and her people are out in the fields from daylight until dark. As soon as she is big enough to be of any use, she is put to work weeding, etc. But she must not on any account leave the shelter of her home after dark, or she would most certainly be outraged, and probably to such an extent that she would die from the effects of such vile treatment, or probably kidnapped at any time and sold into some distant harem. Living on plain wholesome food, no luxuries being within the reach of her people, constantly out in the open air and sunshine, wearing loose clothing, so as the more readily to work, with ample sleep well

earned by toil, she develops into a healthy, robust girl, with clear skin, bright eyes, and splendid hair, when she has developed thus far towards womanhood.

- The Turkish authorities make some excuse for ravaging the district in which this girl's home is situated ; her parents, with hundreds or may be thousands of others, are murdered ; her home, with others, given to the flames, she and the young women and girls are stripped nude by rough hands, their clothing thrown in a heap and burned, the women repeatedly outraged, and when the Turks are tired of them their throats are cut. Or may be the brutish Turks are tired out with their excesses, and leave these women where they have been thrown, many of them unconscious, others raving (being delirious), others again not unconscious, but in great agony from the treatment that they have received. Some of them may so far recover as to be able to crawl away under cover of darkness to the neighboring woods, there perhaps to perish of cold, hunger and exposure.

But anywhere to escape from their tormentors and persecutors. Those who have been able to reach the shelter of the woods will most probably meet with succor from their fellow Christians, who are oppressed with poverty like unto themselves, but who do all they can to help and aid each other ; the poor help each other much. With the nursing these women receive at the hands of friends, they will probably recover their former health and some of them in course of time marry. They who need sympathy and comradeship so much, and having married, may have daughters of their own, but both themselves and their daughters after them are liable at any time to be victims of similar outrages and horrors, as their people were before them. Somewhat similar outrages have been inflicted on the Christians in the Turkish dominions for centuries past, and the end is not yet. Will Europe, who boasts of her advance in civilization, still stand idly by, and be even indirectly a party to these atrocities, which are a disgrace to the entire continent—that continent which leads the van of civilization ?

What a scourge the Turk has been to the Christian communities in Europe, Asia and Africa ! Spreading desolation by fire and sword wherever he went, exterminating entire communities, leaving death and black desolation, wreck and ruin, to mark and mar the face of nature. This work has branded him as a mean, cruel, bloodthirsty savage of Tartar extraction, in addition to which he is a bigot and a religious fanatic.

The Turk, by his exactions, cruelty, oppression and ceaseless abuses and insults of his Christian subjects, naturally produces discontent among the oppressed. He then proceeds to summarily suppress the discontented, by first torturing them and then exterminating them, giving their poor belongings and lands over to their murderers. So long as Europe hesitates, declines and refuses to take vigorous and prompt measures with the Turk, so long will the crafty and unscrupulous Turk laugh at the Great Powers. So long also will the Christian slave subject of Turkey be subjected to not only isolated, but also to wholesale robberies, tortures, outrages and murders. So long also will the committors of these abominations be publicly commended by the Turkish authorities, by being decorated, rewarded and granted gifts of various kinds as payments to them for vile deeds committed, and further as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. The longer action is deferred and postponed, and the present atrocious state of affairs allowed to continue, the greater the number of innocent Christian victims and martyrs to Turkish brutality on one hand. And the greater the monument of shame and disgrace to the European powers who stand by and allow such brutalities and butcheries to continue, when they are in a position to stop such horrors at once and forever.

The story is related of a young woman who had, in crossing a frail rustic bridge, which spanned a shallow and sluggish stream, fallen in, and as she rose to the surface of the water two or three times she called for help. Standing on the banks of this stream, and who saw the woman fall and heard her

cries for help, were several men, known good swimmers. None of them attempted to rescue this woman, though each of them might readily have done so. They each and all professed to sympathize with and regret her misfortune, but each had some excuse for not giving her practical sympathy in the shape of material aid.

Do not the Powers of Europe stand much in the same relation to the outraged and despoiled Christian communities in the Turkish empire, that the idle expert swimmers did to the drowning woman? And for their lines of action in each case do they not stand condemned—condemned for their sins of omission in not rendering aid?

What with Africa being opened up in different directions by numerous European countries, the Mohammedan field for the expansion and extension of their form of religion is being much contracted.

Again, during recent years, Turkey has lost different portions of her old possessions in various ways, namely, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Cyprus, etc. This contraction of the field of Turkish influence but intensifies the Turk's detestation of all Christians. Again, Turkish influence and possessions being contracted, Turkey does not at the present time receive so large a revenue that she did some twenty years ago. Squeeze how she may, intimidate and rob, still her revenue is not what it once was. Thousands of her toilers, the motive power that produces wealth, have been killed off.

But although the income of the Turk has diminished, the grasping greed, selfishness, and sensuality of the Turks in general, and of the officials in particular, have in no way decreased or abated. With the inmates of their large harems to feed and clothe, and denying themselves no pleasure, it follows as a matter of course, under such tyrants, that the Christians still under the Turkish yoke are oppressed, if possible, more now than when formerly there were a greater number to wring money from, in the shape of labor, produce, or effects stolen.

When a company or firm lend money for a stated period, as

a matter of business, an agreement is drawn up and signed by the principals to the contract, so that the agreement is made legally binding, and the lender holds a security, that the amount of the loan will be repaid as per agreement, or lender can collect the same legally.

Many millions of European money has been expended by the Powers to bolster up Turkey, and also many hundreds of thousand of lives of good men thrown away by the Powers, so as to enable the Turk to retain his ill-gotten gains, namely, Christian provinces that he has ravaged, despoiled and crushed.

Again, two or more countries having been at war with each other, after fighting, one side being vanquished, terms of peace are drawn up, and if terms are agreed to, security is given by the defeated party to the victor, and held by the victorious, until conditions of agreement are carried out.

A recent case : the military occupation of a part of France by a German army corps, until the indemnity was paid over by France to Germany.

Since the war of Greek Independence, the great Powers have on two comparatively recent occasions stepped in between the Turk and his enemy, and have prevented the Turk receiving the chastisement which he rightly deserved—once when France, Great Britain and Sardinia jointly fought Russia, 1854-'56 ; and again in 1878, when Russia had the Turk completely thrashed, and could have dictated and enforced any terms that she chose on the enemy. The Powers again stepped in and compelled the conquerors to abide by the conditions, as laid down by themselves in council assembled. But no security, of a manly, businesslike, humane, or statesmanlike character was taken to help and aid the oppressed peoples, who most needed consideration, namely, the Christians in Turkey. At the conclusion of either the Crimean war, or at the termination of the Russo-Turkish war, as on these occasions they could and should have done. What wonder that under such neglect of the Powers, that the Turk felt encouraged, by the material and moral support that

he had received, to continue on in his vile courses. As the Powers proved that they possessed the strength to compel the victor to abide by the conditions as laid down by themselves, they most certainly had the power to dictate terms to the vanquished—such terms and conditions as would have brought about a final stoppage of outrages, plundering, and massacres of Christians, and made it compulsory on the part of the Turk to treat the Christians justly. If at the end of the Crimean war, France had taken the island of Menlim ; Sardinia, the island of Scio ; and Great Britain, the island of Crete ; these islands to be occupied under guarantees and with the sanction of the great Powers ; the public affairs of these islands to be administered in the interests of the inhabitants thereof, by the different Powers mentioned ; a fair and just proportion of the revenue of each isle to be paid into the Turkish national treasury, at Constantinople, to be used for national purposes, the remainder of the revenue to be kept on the different isles for home use, improvements, etc. Had these isles been occupied as proposed, the Turkish communities would have received some object lessons in the direction of good government and humane treatment of the most unfortunate, and much to be sympathized with, oppressed Christians. Or even had the above named islands, or other portions of Turkey, been taken by the Powers from the Turk, as a chastisement, after each of the but quite recent outrages and massacres, the Turk's power and scope for evil would by this time be much reduced, and the great blot and stain, that at present rests on the Powers for their shortsightedness and mean pandering to the Turk, would have been less than it is at present.

It is generally acknowledged that prevention is better than cure, therefore it follows, that to prevent further horrors being inflicted on the much abused and persecuted Christians in Turkey, the Powers should at once take effective measures to stop any further maltreatment of the slave subjects of Turkey. The Turks among themselves treat their promises of reform to

the Powers as a laughing stock and a joke. As a promise from one of the faithful to a dog of a Christian being in no way binding, such a promise is a byword and a joke.

Russia and Turkey being adjoining neighbors, Russian young women have been kidnapped for centuries, waylaid, gagged and securely bound, secretly carried across the border into Turkey, and there sold into slavery in some harem. This stealing of women has quite naturally been the cause of a justly bitter feeling on the part of Russia against the Turks. The Turk, in very deed, in fact, wipes his feet upon the Christian.

Were the Allied Powers who fought Russia in the Crimea in any way responsible for the injustices and atrocities subsequently committed by the Turk, on the Christian? Most certainly yes. Had the Turk been allowed to fight that war out alone against Russia, he would have lost considerable territory, and would have been crippled at the end of the war, from the effects of which it would have taken him years to recover. But the results of Russia being defeated in that war, was that the Christians in Turkey were persecuted with greater intensity than they had been previous to the war, if such were possible. Another result of the war was, that the heavy shackles of oppressive slavery were riveted upon the Christians for a further number of years. Again. Query: Were the Powers that signed the Berlin treaty of 1878 in any way responsible for the atrocities, which since that date have taken place in Armenia and other parts of Turkey? Most certainly yes. By stepping in, and protecting the Turk from chastisement, they have thereby taken upon themselves the responsibility of his doings, or rather misdoings. And further, at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war, upwards of sixty thousand Mohammedans, men, women and children, were removed from the province of Bulgaria to Armenia, Syria, and other parts of Turkey. Many of these people removed had taken a personal part in the atrocities committed on the unfortunate Christian

inhabitants of that province, where upwards of thirty thousand people were tortured, females outraged, and the men and women butchered in cold blood.

The Mohammedans thus deported left their old homes in Bulgaria full of the most intense, bitter and vindictive feelings towards all Christians. First, against the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria, on whom they had lived in the past, and part of whom they had assisted to exterminate. Secondly, against the Russians and Roumanians who had championed the cause of the Bulgarians and had fought the Turks and driven them out of the province. And, thirdly, against the Great Powers, who by the treaty of Berlin had re-established Bulgaria as an independent country, one result of which re-establishment was the deportation of the former Mohammedan inhabitants of that province. The unfortunate Christians among whom these deported fanatics were scattered have suffered, and are still suffering, untold injuries and abuses at the hands of the Turks. The Great Powers, with their usual shortsightedness in dealing with the Turk, took no business measures to protect the defenceless Christian communities in Asiatic Turkey into whose presence these vindictive and exasperated fanatics were forced, and on whom they expended their pent-up wrath and revengeful feelings, with the usual results, similar to that of the previous centuries of Turkish misrule, viz., wholesale robberies, outrages and massacres of the much-enduring and long-suffering Christians.

That universal standard, by their deeds will ye know them. The Turk, measured by this standard, has proved himself usurper, aggressor, tyrant and brute.

Every outrage by the Turk upon the Christians is as it were a slap in the face, a defiance to the great Powers, who, to the Turkish point of view, represent Christendom. For the Turks do not divide the world up into countries, so much as they do into the faithful, the believer, that is to say, Mahommedans. All others are the utterly contemptible dogs of Christ-



TRICKY POLITICIANS CLINCHING A SCHEME.

ians. How the Turk laughed and danced with delight, seeing the Christians in the Crimea slaughtering each other by the hundreds of thousands, and fighting on his account, too, ah! ah!

With what glee he looked on and smiled at those two little Christian states, Serbia and Bulgaria, maiming and destroying each other. These two, who had but quite recently got out of

the Turkish torture chamber, had but quite recently obtained their freedom from Turkish oppression, misrule, and devilish cruelty. Many eye witnesses of Turkish abominations committed on Christians could not be induced to describe what they had been compelled to see, it had been so horrid that it was indescribable and unspeakable. The loathing, hatred, and mean and cruel vindictiveness that the Turk has for all Christians, and which he puts into deeds and practice, in the most vile and horrid manner conceivable, upon every possible occasion, upon the helpless Christians, is almost inconceivable, and beyond belief to any but actual witnesses, of his atrocities and devilish deeds. Millions of Christians, men, women and children, have been martyred by the Turk, and similar persecutions to those of the past are still being inflicted on the helpless Christians in Turkey. As proof that this is so, take the recent outrages and massacres of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. By the exposure of this fresh atrocity, another of the numerous opportunities of the great Powers to right the much wronged Christian in Turkey is opened and presented to them. And it is much to be hoped and wished for that they will on this occasion play the man, and rise to their responsibilities, and bring about a comprehensive, consistent, humane and speedy improvement of the condition of the Christians in Turkey. The great Powers are the trustees of the Christians in Turkey, or wherefore are they great Powers?

USURPERS.

Some there are, take a flowery spot
 For which they neither toiled nor swat.
 They drink the sweets, and eat the fat;
 The labor of others, they care not a rap.

The deeds of daring, brave self-denial, and much endurance in all waters by British seamen are matters of history, past and contemporary. But in addition to excellent services, rendered on their own element, the marine, they have done noble work

on shore, and both by their deeds and examples greatly encouraged others to do and dare. Witness, as proof, the deeds of the naval brigade in the Crimea ; the deeds of the naval brigade in India during the mutiny ; the deeds of the different naval brigades in Egypt, in New Zealand, in Ashantee, and in many other places. But the treatment Jack has often received at the hands of those put in authority over him, have too often disgraced British naval history. As proof of this take the case of the mutiny of the *Bounty*. The *Bounty's* crew were gathered on board during press-gang times. She sailed to distant seas, on a long commission, under a tyrannical commander, who, by his abuse of power, incessantly flogging the crew, and otherwise punishing them and harassing them for most trivial offences, he, and his cringing tools among the crew, soon had the ship a floating hell, that had become unbearable, unendurable, with the result that the crew in desperation mutinied, putting their commander, with all those on board who wished to remain with him, into one of the ship's boats, together with provisions, sails, etc. This was done out on the open sea.

The mutineers after laying in a quantity of trees, seeds, additional stores, etc., and after procuring a number of women, set sail for Pitcairn Island, which at that time was uninhabited, where they settled, cultivating and developing the island. The Pitcairn Islanders are noted as industrious, frugal, intelligent, and law-abiding. The *Bounty's* mutineers have established a living and enduring monument to their credit in the thriving colony which they have founded, and which speaks volumes for the founders, as being good, true, and worthy men.

The British Admiralty of that period had ships out ceaselessly searching for these mutineers, and after searching for a period of over twenty years, these mutineers were found on Pitcairn Island by the British ship-of-war *Pandora*. Six of the ringleaders in this mutiny were taken as prisoners on board the *Pandora*, kept heavily ironed, and confined in a small space, daily jeered and insulted, during the whole of a long sea voy-

age, from the South Seas to Portsmouth, England, where these men were tried by court-martial and executed.

Had these enforced mutineers have been but as liberal to their commander as he had been to them, and had thoroughly flogged him before sending him adrift, or had even compelled him to walk the plank, the law could have been but little more vindictive with them than it was. The treatment the six mutineers received on board the Pandora was mean, cowardly, and a scandal to the country. And it remains as a stain and a blemish on the history of the British navy for all time. The actual mutiny of the Bounty did not take place during the nineteenth century, but rather at the close of the eighteenth. The mutineers were discovered, tried and executed early in the nineteenth century. Another case that is discreditable to the navy is that of the British warship Bombay. The Bombay was flagship of the South American Squadron. This ship had also been made into a floating hell, by abuses, petty tyranny, and excessive punishments for trivial offenses, to such an unbearable extent, that the crew, in desperation, willfully set her on fire, the object apparently being to disable her, so that she would have to be recalled to Great Britain, put out of commission, an inquiry held, and the ship repaired. But the ship had been so thoroughly fired, that she was completely burned, and a total loss. Many lives were also lost with this ship.

Some of the officers of this ship for a certainty repaid the confidence reposed in them by their country, in putting them into well paid and good positions. By forcing this mutiny upon the crew, in self defence, the results were total loss of the ship and her equipment to the country, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The warship Bombay was burned a few miles outside of Montevideo about 1865. The different mutinies of the Bounty, the Bombay, and the Lord Clyde are but a few instances in which the tyranny and oppression of the strong have forced upon the oppressed, the weak, whatever action lay within

their power to take to protest against the injustices inflicted upon them, for to have taken no action would have stamped them as most craven curs. The loss to the country of well-trained seamen and artillerymen, cannot be computed in money. Great tact, judgment, forethought and discretion is required on the part of naval commanders so that the entire ship's company can live and work in harmony. On a man-of-war large numbers of men and boys are crowded together in a small space, for a long period of time, say about four years—four years being about the average commission of a man-of-war. A ship such as the Bombay would have nearly one thousand individuals on board.

Look at the exposure of the scandalous case of cruelty at Malta jail, a few years back, where a seaman of the British navy was done to death, and in a very short time. This man upon entering the prison, to which he had been sentenced for some trivial offense, was at that time in robust health, and in a few days he was dead. This case could not be whitewashed over very well, it being too glaring, and having got into print. The result was the governor of the prison was removed from his post. Note. The flogging of the Lord Clyde's crew around the fleet was done by the authorities with the object of intimidating the seamen of the fleet generally. But as a matter of fact it had the reverse effect. Many men whose first period of service had about expired, and who were about to take on again, after seeing the treatment that the Lord Clyde's crew received, left the service finally; others purchased themselves out of such a service; others again deserted. What wonder at men leaving such a service, where they see such injustice inflicted upon others, and are liable to similar treatment at any time themselves. By sending the Lord Clyde's crew out to China and spreading the men among the China Squadron, a greater number of bluejackets got the true facts of the case first hand, and many left the service the first opportunity in consequence of what they heard. It is a fact beyond dispute that great num-

bers of the seamen of the Lord Clyde were innocent of mutiny, yet the whole of the bluejackets were subjected to varying degrees of punishment because they would or could not turn informers. When the toilers and defenders of any country have become such craven curs that they will submit to any wrong and injustice without a protest, they will rightly deserve their fate.

Interested whitewashers stated that this outrage was committed in the interests of discipline, law and order. What wonder that it is found difficult to procure seamen to serve in the navy.

Strange though it may sound, and deny it as some interested parties may, all the same it is quite true. But tell it not at the Horse Guards, or to the Admiralty, the heads of the British army and navy, respectively. But the deserters have been the reformers and improvers of the defensive and fighting services. Had none been brave enough to protest against such unjust conditions, by which they were entrenched by bad laws; had none taken the numerous risks and run the gauntlet, the risks of arrest and imprisonment, and the gauntlet of the numerous police and detectives, whose appetites were whetted by the cash reward that was paid to the members of the force for all deserters that were arrested; had none been manly enough to desert, the private soldier would still be receiving the miserable pittance of seven pence per day, together with insufficient rations, which required most of his pay to be spent on food to make up for, his pittance pay was liable to be further reduced by hospital and other stoppages.

When that time has arrived that the British toilers and voluntary noble defenders will not protest against glaring and conspicuous wrongs inflicted upon them, Britain will have more than reached the summit of her greatness, and will come down the hill with a crash. For there is not a single case, in the lessons of history, where it is recorded that a country or community was great and prosperous, and at the same time that the bone and

sinew of that country, namely, the workers and defenders, were craven curs.

There are many thousands of desertions from the British service annually, yet these men had joined the service voluntarily, and after joining, they found themselves deceived or disappointed, which goes to prove that there was and is something defective in the system in vogue. For instance, a recruit may or may not receive one pound sterling, as a bounty on joining his regiment, but should he wish to leave, the Government demands twenty pounds sterling for his release to freedom. The length of time that he has been with the regiment being immaterial, whether one day or one year, it is just the same. The strong lawmakers, as usual, make the law all in their own favor; there is no such thing as even-handed justice, of which they boast so much.

Would it not be somewhat approaching justice, to the volunteer noble defenders, to charge them something nearer a fair price for their discharge to liberty, say five pounds sterling? By asking the latter price, in place of the prohibitive, and generally impossible, price of twenty pounds sterling, an honorable way of quitting the service would be left open to those who had joined, and after joining found themselves deceived or disappointed. If a fair and reasonable charge were substituted, in place of the higher charge, desertions would greatly diminish, with this result among others, that some of the military prisons could be put to other uses than that which they serve at present, with the consequent saving to the taxpayers of the maintenance of such prisons. With less desertions there would be a less blot upon the service, and the services would gradually become more popular than they are at present.

Are the naval and military authorities in earnest, are they sincere in their assertions, that they wish to keep expenses down all they reasonably can, or are they utterly indifferent to the injustices, meted out to the private soldier or seaman who are imprisoned? And further indifferent to the already heavily

taxed taxpayer, who pays for the maintenance of these institutions? Is it incompetency in high places, or indifference entrenched in office, that allows of these injustices to continue, with serious injury to the service, and great expense to the country?

The American, with much show and ostentation, parades Old Glory, and swaggers and brags that under the stars and stripes there is liberty, freedom and justice for all. But the recent exposures that have been brought to light, by the investigations of the Lexow Committee, should teach caution and moderation in bragging, as these exposures go to prove that the freedom that exists is not worth boasting of.

The numerous and serious strikes that have been forced upon the motive power of the country, the toilers, in self-defense, tell of the abuse of strength by the monopolists, and the utter disregard of the rights and liberties of others, especially if the others are weak.

Take the case of the Colony of Victoria. Those who know Victoria best, give her twenty-five years to recover the position she occupied in 1883. In the meantime the unfortunate farming community, the toilers' motive power and backbone of the country, will receive very low prices for their produce, and will bear the chief part of the burdens of the Colony. The knavery and trickery that has plunged this once prosperous Colony into the mire of depression and brought her to the verge of serious disaster and ruin, are bad all around. Where the fat carcass exists, there also will the gourmands flock and abound. The miners, by their prospecting and labors, had developed Victoria from a wilderness to fat prosperity; then the loafers and impostors flock in, and live upon the toilers. Result: the Colony is on the verge of bankruptcy.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNATIONAL SKETCHES REVIEWED.

In reviewing these few sketches of International Internal Administration, we must state that but a fraction has been told. In reviewing the different forms of Government, we find in Turkey absolute monarchy : in fact it might be put plural, as the Pashas in the different provinces have on many occasions proved that they were absolute, by murdering Christians, seizing their property, selling their children, and burning their homes. Russia is an absolute monarchy. France, an old country, is at present Republican. Britain is a limited monarchy, with its House of Lords and class legislators. The United States is Republican. Victoria, self-governing, might almost be called limited Republican, as she is Republican, with this difference, that the Governor is appointed by those outside the Colony.

In reviewing the countries sketched from a religious standpoint : Turkey, Mohammedan ; Russia, Greek Church, state paid ; France, Roman Catholic, state paid ; Britain, Protestant, state paid ; United States, all formalities, none state paid ; Victoria, all formalities, none state paid. Taking an educational review : Turkey, Mohammedans, slightly educated by their priests ; Christians, in their own private schools, and slightly by their priests ; Russia, but little education for the majority of the people ; France, fair general education ; Britain, fair general education ; United States, fair general education ; Victoria, fair general education.

Geographical situations, European, American, Australian, North, South, East, West, and various nationalities.

Some one has said that all forms of government are bad, implying that corruption and fraud exists under them all.

In reviewing the conditions of the different peoples with the object of ascertaining the cause of bad times, stagnation and depression, we see that nationality has nothing to do with it, as various nations suffer from depression alike ; that form of government has nothing to do with it, for depression exists under every form of government ; that education has nothing to do with it, for depression abounds in countries where education is liberal, and universal, equally with those countries where the people are illiterate and ignorant ; that religious formalities have nothing to do with it, for depression is present in countries professing every religious form of worship ; that latitude and longitude have nothing whatever to do with depression, but that want of honesty, in some shape or form, is the cause of depression, stagnation, and bad times generally.

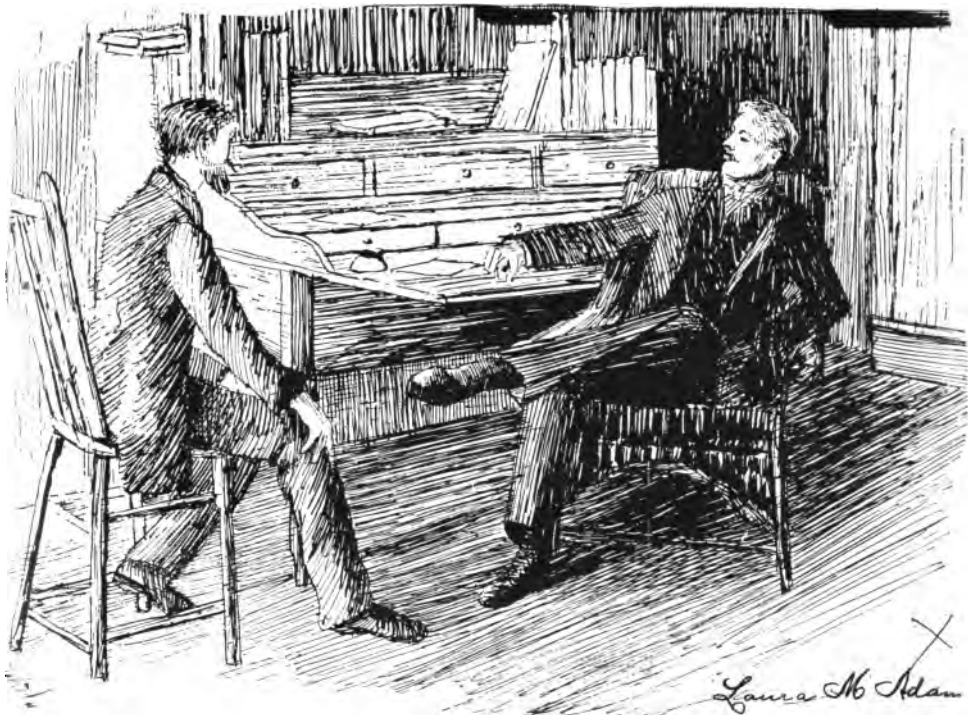
We see in the countries slightly reviewed, varied, and scattered, and distant from each other, though they may be, how there exist in them corruption, fraud and bad government in varying degrees, some worse than others.

Do not hug yourself, Mister, that, because you have not been cited nationally, therefore you are better than your neighbors. That does not follow by any means ; all countries stand much in need of reforms and improvements.

AN ELECTION EPISODE.

Mr. O'Brien, from the body of the hall, to Mr. O'Flanagan, candidate for office : "Are yez in favor of breaking stone by machinery or by hand?" Mr. O'Flanagan : "Would yez please repate that question, sur?" Mr. O'Brien : "I'll repeat it, sure. Are yez in favor of breaking stone by machinery or by hand?" Mr. O'Flanagan, after a pause : "Oi am." (Cheers.)

All countries have would-be leaders of the Mr. O'Flanagan order, who love their country a little, but themselves very much. Tricky, self-seeking, unprincipled and unscrupulous,



PARTY WITH AN AXE TO GRIND INTERVIEWING PUBLIC TRUSTEE, AND WITH HIM STRIKING A BARGAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

and so brass-faced, they often carry their head so high, their self-conceit makes them believe that they are superior to other people. But test them by the old standard: "By their deeds will you know them."

By having the question repeated, time was gained to think of a non-committal answer, and candidate's paid tools in the audience cheered at whatever he said.

The truth acts on some people like a red rag on a bull; it infuriates and maddens them. They say, "Suppress it; do

not cause a scandal by the exposure ; what good can you do by telling these unpleasant facts ? Do suppress it ; cover it over ; whitewash it ; anything to get it out of sight." The justice that such exposure might bring to the wronged, oppressed, cheated and swindled, by the wrong being righted, and which would lead to a better and improved order of things. They play the ostrich, too ; they hide it from sight, willfully blind and self-deluded.

Would-be reformers are often called cranks ; but the cranks of the past have been the very best people this world has produced. History tells us that the martyrs, inventors, discoverers and reformers, who have conferred most benefits on the human race, were in their day considered cranks.

A STANZA AGAINST MONARCHY.

How happy is that land which knows no kings,
 No crown, no orb, nor rod of royal sway ;
 Vain toys and flimsy gauds—all childish things
 A nation's manhood ought to put away.
 Down with yon sycophants who swarm at court,
 Wasting our hard-won gold on pomp and show.
 Shall thousands toil such minions to support
 For monarch's whims ? What say you, patriots ? "No."

The poor you have always with you applies to all countries, but we find that poverty is most intense in countries where there are the greatest number of highly paid public officials and where bad laws, or unjust application of the law, is allowed to exist ; there the poverty is the most severely felt. Tricky politicians, office and place hunters, shoddy goods, adulterated food, short weight or measure, together with bribery and corruption, all tend to make

The poor poorer,
 And the rich richer
 At the expense of the poor.

We see the cause of the wave of depression throughout the world is fraud in some shape or form, with the resultant backwash of no confidence, causing a stagnation of enterprise. It is in new and old countries alike the same cause—dishonesty. A new country but partly developed, like Victoria is, has already, young though she is as a country, got herself into bad repute by reason of the extensive frauds that have taken place in the colony quite recently, and consequent heavy losses to different parties; to such an extent is this so that in some places the name of Victoria stinks. It stinks to the thousands who had been ruined through Victorian trickiness, and by no fault of their own. Is it wise, Mr. Elector, to send up a man to make laws for the present and future guidance of your country, a man who, because he was noted locally for his very sharp practices in trade dealings, because, as you think, he is a smart man, and will not be overreached much by his fellow legislators? Would it not be better to have an honest man, although not perhaps considered quite so smart? Give this kind of man a trial.

These latter, brave, honest men (may be they are rare) are the only kind that confer lasting good upon countries and communities. History contains the records of numerous proofs that it is so.

Since the beginning of the present century Greece, Servia and Bulgaria have gained their independence, and have been liberated from Turkish slavery. In Russia the serfs have been emancipated. France has an improved form of government to that which she had. Britain has improved some of her laws and abolished slavery in the West Indies. The United States has passed through its terrible civil war, and with its conclusion swept slavery away. Victoria has had its Eureka Stockade revolt, which brought about better mining laws. There are still great and growing wrongs to be faced, some of which have been in existence so long that they have become vested interests. So that there is full employment for

all willing workers to help and aid the worthy and deserving poor.

Drunkards, the idle and improvident are not pleaded for in any way.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Let us take a glance at a few of the facts and factors that are working for the good of others—a glance at a few of the hopeful signs. Little modern Greece has done wonders since she has been restarted on her national life. Started by the shortsightedness of the Powers, with restricted territory, a country desolated by the enemy, and a considerable national debt, which latter was also imposed by the Powers, and with a boyish, inexperienced ruler, under such altogether adverse conditions she has done wonders. The Greeks have cheerfully taxed themselves to build up their country anew. They have created and built up an army and navy, railroads and telegraph, roads and bridges, towns and docks, schools and colleges, together with many other works, and have worked might and main to repair and remove that ruin and desolation that the brutal Turk, during his occupancy of the country, had inflicted upon it. Modern Greece has proven herself worthy of much praise and commendation, and her promise for the future is great. Honor to modern Greece, who has been through much tribulation.

Switzerland, although one of the smallest countries in Europe, is the best governed country, not only in Europe, but probably in the world, with its three mixed nationalities, French, German and Italian, with its mixed religious formalities, Protestants and Catholics, living in harmony, side by side. Switzerland further maintains less lawyers, per thousand of her population, than any country under the sun. And her people are a thrifty, law-abiding people, and in numerous ways she is an object lesson to the world.

Russia has, with just cause, been the persistent and consistent foe of Turkey. She has repeatedly helped, and aided in various ways, the different small Christian states that have been cursed by the oppressive Turkish yoke. She further assisted with her fleet at the battle of Navarrino, in destroying the Turkish fleet, and thereby aided in setting Greece upon her feet, and giving her an opportunity for national life again. All honor to Russia for the help she has given the oppressed, although she may not always have been disinterested.

France is also worthy of honorable mention, for the part which she took in the battle of Navarrino, and the aid thereby given to Greece. They give thrice who give promptly.

Britain also earned credit for the action of her fleet at the battle of Navarrino. Britain further deserves honorable mention for the noble part she has for many years taken to suppress the African slave trade. To maintain a squadron of war ships on both the East and West coasts of Africa has cost the British taxpayers enormous sums of money, which burden has been cheerfully borne in the best interests of humanity. All honor to those who have taken any part in any way in this good work.

New Zealand is worthy of honorable mention, for being the first country to confer the franchise on women, thereby extending her opportunities for usefulness.

The Salvation Army has done, and is doing much useful and good work.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has done, and is doing good and useful work.

Generals Garibaldi and Gordon, being international soldiers of freedom, deserve mention, as they used their lives to benefit others.

All honor to the volunteers who fought for Greek independence.

All honor to the volunteers who fought for and helped Italian liberty and freedom.

Honor to Lady Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who is noted for

numerous acts of charity ; but the help provided by her ladyship, through her agents, when so much needed, to the Bulgarian refugees, is especially to be commended, after their homes, effects and food had been burnt by the Turks in 1877. These people were driven out, scantily clothed, in the winter season. The refugees were women and children, who had been outraged and driven out into the inclement weather by the Turk in the hope and full expectation that they would die from starvation and exposure.

Honor to Dr. Bernado, of London, and his colleagues, who have done and are doing so much to succor, help and aid orphan waifs and stray children.

Mr. George Peabody did much good, being an international helper of the poor.

Mr. Plimsole, of Britain, who for years championed the cause of British merchant seamen, and was ultimately the means of bringing about a better order of things than had prevailed under the old merchant shipping act. As before this act was amended, old rotten and unseaworthy ships were overinsured and sent to sea to founder, which they did, owners receiving much more than the ship's value by the insurance money being paid over to them, the lives of the seamen being of no consideration whatever.

And also others.

France, England and Sardinia fought for the Turk in 1855, and the combination beat Russia by force of arms and peace was concluded ; but what did this victory of the Turks mean ? It meant the Turkish oppressive yoke, re-riveted on the Christians in Turkey, from whom the Turkish war expenses were ground, and whose condition under the Turk has not improved in the slightest degree. At the first news of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, about 1877, the British Mediterranean Squadron (and also squadrons of other nationalities) were idly cruising about at sea and not a great distance from Constantinople, and it was proposed at a Cabinet meeting, held in London, to send the British naval squadron to Constantinople with an ultimatum to the Turkish authorities

with the object of stopping the atrocities that had then begun and were being carried out on the persons of the unarmed and inoffensive Christian inhabitants of that province. But for some reason or other the fleet was not sent, and these butcheries continued for weeks unchecked.

The world has seen the spectacle of Germans drilling and organizing the Turkish army, British officers doing the same for her navy, English Jews supplying her with money, and American firms supplying her with arms and munitions of war. The results of all this combined Christian and Jewish help was used by strong, drilled and armed men on unarmed and inoffensive and defenseless men, women and children who were butchered for no crime whatever. Shame on the aiders and abettors !

The motto of some societies of workers of good, "That inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, the least of my creatures, ye did also under me," is three-sided in its interpretation. As it will not only apply to doing a good turn, but it will also apply, in a Levite sense, to the willfully going out of the way, purposely missing doing some good turn, imitating the ostrich and hiding from view. And again, willfully doing a bad turn, is the third interpretation.

Some ladies in Britain, who had the best interests of their sisters at heart, wrote articles in some of the magazines, recommending that wives should have but few children, not more than three in number, both in the best interests of themselves personally, and also in the interest of the children, and asking, Can it be called love, that is to say, sympathy with, or consideration for another, to bring a considerable number of children into this world, which the majority of mankind find hard, and feel the elbowings of others whichever way they may turn ?

The contemptible meanness of robbing the poor which abounds, under our present whitewash civilization, is that system of kicking the already down, as they can then make but little resistance. And who are the kickers ? Politicians, who, in collusion with others, vote away public money for doubtful

purposes. The individual who is engaged in food adulteration, who overworks or underpays his employees ; who is engaged in any of the dirty, sharp, mean or dishonest practices that abound, and whose goods are got up to deceive, much the same as he is himself personally, with his highly glossed bell topper, suit of good cloth and latest fashion, much collar and cuffs and watch guard, and glib of speech. Beware of him, for he is a confidence trickster.

The world needs a change from our whitewash civilization, under which truth and the well disposed are wilfully misrepresented, with the object of making both look false, and that which is false is washed over, light and meanly though it may be, with the object of making it appear like truth, so as to deceive.

Under the present whitewash civilization, a wealthy rogue and scoundrel is made much of and applauded, and the honest, worthy and deserving poor are despised. We see in every country confidence tricksters, who talk much of their love of country, and what they would do for her on an emergency, but who, when an opportunity presents itself, take to the war-path and rush into the breach, whitewash brush in hand, with the object of covering up, hiding some unpleasant truth, washing over or explaining away some glaring job that will not bear the light and exposure. What numerous cases there are around us of hush money, or hush consideration, being given to whitewashers, for their services in washing over jobs.

Law and logic, without the essence of integrity and honesty of purpose, are of a superficial whitewash order. Formalities of justice but too often serve to smother right and truth.

TO THE WELL DISPOSED.

Keep pushing, 'tis wiser than sitting aside,
And sighing, and watching, and waiting the tide.
In Life's earnest battle, they only prevail
Who daily march onward, and never say fail.



AN INDUSTRIOUS SELF-HELPER, AWAITING THE COMING OF
MR. RIGHT.

CHAPTER X.

The woman awaiting her mate, which is quite right, proper, natural, and commendable, she has our best wishes for her future, and we hope she will meet with a brave, honest, industrious, manly and considerate comrade, who could and should be to her more than all the world else, and as her helpmate and intimate friend, will do credit to her selection and acceptance.

But the world is also awaiting the coming of numerous Mr's Right, of whose brave hearts, actions and lives, the world is very much in need. Proof of it: the numerous injustices, oppressions, outrages and wrongs, that exist and need righting. History teaches us that man, whether individually, collectively, or nationally, never yet did better or improve his condition, circumstances or surroundings, without making a brave and resolute effort to do so, and it therefore follows that he must still make similar efforts in the interests of his advancement, must still face the risks and grapple with the obstacles that stand in the way of and bar the progress towards right, truth and advancement.

Reformers must expect to have to grapple with the thorns of opposition, with their attendant pricks and wounds, to have to grasp the nettles of unpleasantness, with their accompanying stings and pain—the thorns and nettles presented and strewn in the path of would-be reformers by interested evil doers. History tells us that it was ever thus.

We have also in the world, in all countries, in some more than others, wrongs to be righted, abuses to be removed, the oppressed to be aided, injustices to be rectified, the down-trodden to be raised, and human affairs generally to be improved and bettered. These matters also await the coming of a number of sympathetic Mr's Right, who will each champion some cause, as a reformer and improver. There are many openings and opportunities around us in every country for reforms. The higher the so-called state of civilization, alas! the more opportunities: chronic, widespread, and far-reaching poverty, existing beside immense wealth; crushing, entrenched, and combined monopolies, with greed squeezing the isolated worker. The world needs honesty and integrity in its dealings, nationally, communally and individually.

History abounds with instances where nations dealing dishonestly with their neighbors, war has resulted—war that was bitter, fierce and disastrous, and even to the victor, was a very great loss.

Communal or commercial dishonesty has also resulted in disaster and ruin to countries, in banks breaking and ruining both depositors and shareholders, crippling trade and business, shutting down factories and mines, and throwing thousands out of employment, with the result—stagnation, and at times, starvation. Individual dishonesty is bad, as thereby confidence is destroyed, and enterprise, development and progress are checked. We need honesty and integrity, and, to begin at the top, we need the foundation of all education at colleges, etc., to be honest, not as education is too often at present—superficial. Most universities and colleges throughout the world have been endowed with gifts of public land or public money, and often with both; they continually receive bequests and other gifts with which to found professorships, scholarships, etc., which in a sense make these institutions national institutions; and yet we find that a certain class only get the benefit of the education to be obtained at these institutions, which too often results in the increasing, intensifying and sharpening the roughish instincts of great numbers who attend. So that after getting their degree, or on leaving college, these people are a prey on the very community that in the past have paid in part, for a certainty, for their education.

The world needs honest law-makers and law-enforcers, and that the law should be consistent, and not that the wholesale thief should be considered smart and applauded, and a petty thief receive a long term of imprisonment, because he has no friends, and by way of making an example of him. The fraud and corruption, tyranny and intimidation that too often pass under the name of law and order is of a mean, whitewash description.

THE IDEAL.

More has been missed in this wide world
 Than ever yet was wrought,
 And treasures deep the earth doth keep,
 However they are sought.

So, in the realms of soul and mind
 There is some hidden thing;
 No power of pen, or tongue of men,
 To shape or words can bring.

Ah, there are dreams that mock the bard,
 And thoughts he cannot teach—
 The gems that shine far in the mine
 That he can never reach.

Ah, there are songs were never sung,
 Full many a sweet refrain,
 That baffles still the utmost skill
 Of the musician's brain.

And there are scenes the artist sees
 Through vistas of the soul—
 Touch, tint, and line of the divine
 Beyond his art's control.

And there is in the sculptor's heart
 A beauty's brightest boon,
 Some image fair whose mould so rare
 By chisel ne'er was hewn.

Still is there something stands apart
 In every human mind,
 Yet breathes its spells, through living cells,
 And colors all we find.

Oh well it is we strive and yearn
 And seek this hidden bliss,
 And better far the unknown bar
 'Twixt what we do and miss.

Ah, brother man, thus reads my rune:
 Be thy ideal true;
 Work on with faith that the world's estate
 Is helped by what you do.

Yet, though thy powers may never reach
 To all thou hast conceived,
 Still do thy best, but part is guessed
 Of what thou hast achieved.

For never yet the loftiest brain
 Wrought all it meant to do,
 And half our bliss lies just in this,
 The good we still pursue.

[An Extract from a letter of T. Carlyle to one of his pupils.]

Remember always, the end of man is not a thought, but an action, a series of manful, faithful actions, and of modest, silent, steadfast endurances withal, which make up worthily man's life here below.

Man, *en masse*, man collectively, makes but slow progress; of course he is continually making improvements, by his inventions and discoveries, and thereby slowly bettering himself and his surroundings.

But the inventors and discoverers are the few, the minority; the case with the majority of mankind, is that their feet and nether limbs are still clogged with the mire and mud of ignorance, superstition, prejudice and conceit, much of which has been handed down the accumulations of ages. For we see in all deliberative assemblies, all governing bodies, that the vote of the majority, one sided and self interested though it may be, passes for the voice of the whole, and the rule or law is made accordingly.

By reason of these mental clogging, man climbs the rise of higher education, better and improved civilization, but very, very slowly. Witness as proof the cringing, fawning and toadying to wealth and to position, even though said wealth has been acquired by mean rascality and downright robbery, and the position holder may have obtained his position by corrupt, underhand and fraudulent methods, while a kind of hero worship is shown to big thieves, to stealers on a large scale, the world will progress but slowly, slowly, towards that honesty of purpose, that sterling integrity, that will do the right by their fellows, even though the said fellows are weak—weak mentally, physically or financially, and therefore at their mercy, the mercy of wealth and position.

To all those who advocate and champion that that which is lawful is therefore right, we quote the following out of many instances which might be named : First—But a few years ago, in Russia, it was the usage and custom, backed by the legal

machinery, in other words, it was lawful and right to buy, own and traffic in serfs. But to-day, 1895, it is unlawful and wrong to own and hold serfs in Russia. Again, years back in Britain, it was the usage and custom, backed and aided by the law, that is to say, it was lawful and right, to seize men by force and compel them to serve in the navy; these seizures were the work of the press gang. To-day, 1895, it is unlawful and wrong to impress men to serve in the British naval service. Yet again, but a few years back, it was the usage and custom, backed and assisted by the law, that is to say, it was lawful and right to buy, own and sell slaves in the United States, but to-day, 1895, it is unlawful and wrong to own slaves in the United States. Surely the but few instances stated go to prove that many of the wrongs at present legalized will in time be swept away, which is much to be hoped and striven for, in the best interests of humanity, to the end that the world may have much more justice in it than exists at present, and at the same time much less deceptive, legal formality.

Come, idler, arouse! roll up your sleeves, metaphorically, and get to work. You will soon be sent for, and your record for usefulness might be improved upon. Do not be satisfied with playing animated fingerpost to others; useful work is expected of YOU. As a proof of it, the numerous opportunities for such by which we are intentionally surrounded—intentionally, most assuredly—thereby giving each and all opportunities of various kinds, so that the world may be something the better for each and all and every individual having been in it.

Life is real. Life is earnest.
Work on, and hope ever.

DUTY.

“To do the duty nearest thee,
And strive to do it well,
Is the only key
To the mystery
Of life, that man can tell.”



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